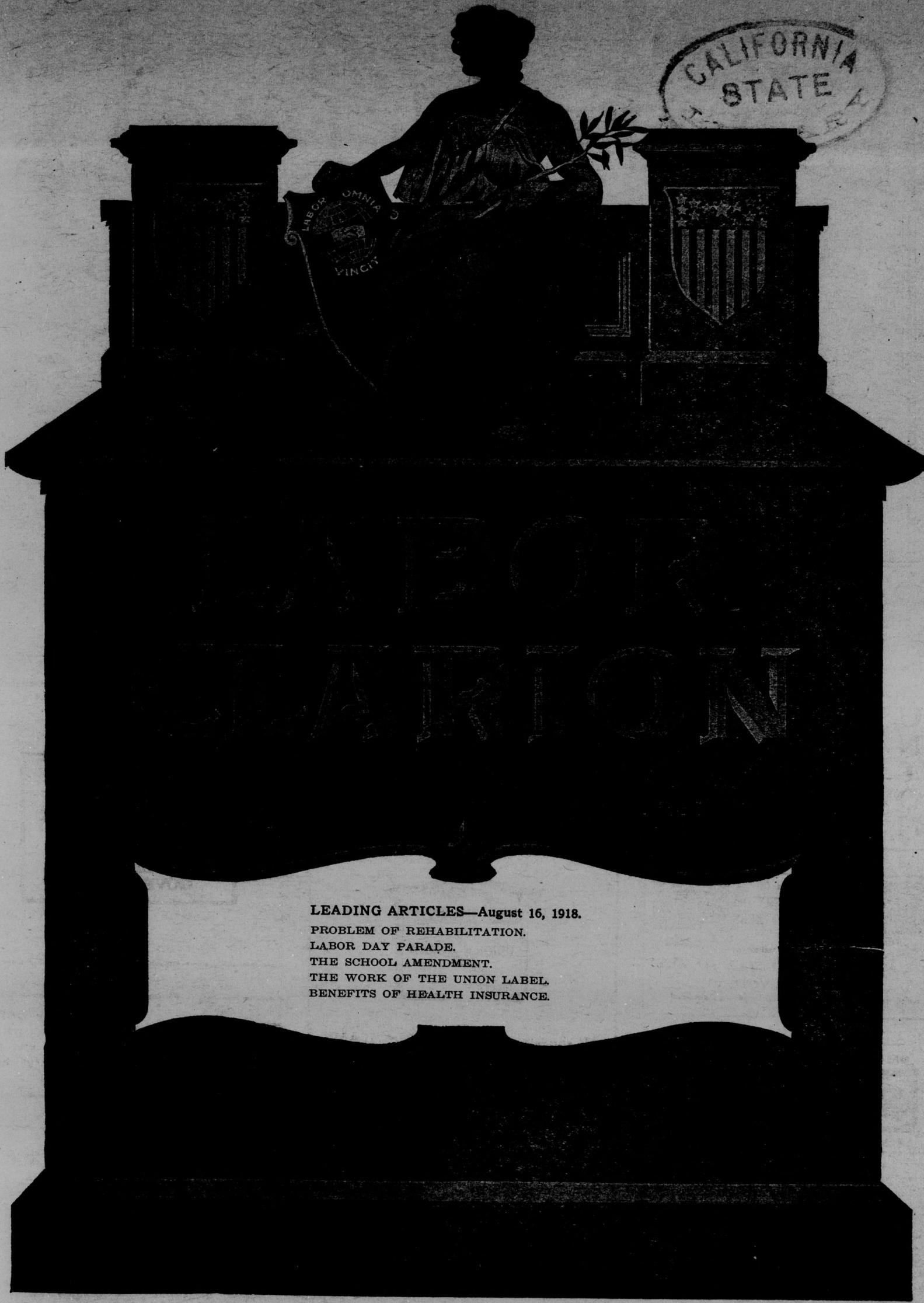


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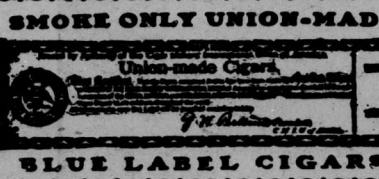


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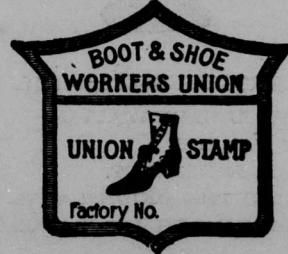
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**DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE**

No matter what its name, unless it  
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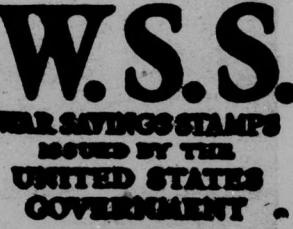
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## PROBLEM OF REHABILITATION.

(Speech of John A. O'Connell, Secretary of San Francisco Labor Council before the Society of Mental Hygiene.)

Much thought has been bestowed by organized labor and its representatives on the problems confronting the economic life of the nation after the conclusion of the war. We are all agreed that it will be a period of reconstruction, presenting to us a good many new situations and conditions not before encountered and which demand for their adjustment our best thought and endeavors. I am not one of those who look upon the future in that connection as a picture of coming disasters and unsurmountable difficulties. I believe that the same patriotism and sense of common aims that assisted us in solving every problem necessary for the winning of the war, will work the same general and satisfactory results in solving the problems of rehabilitation. There are those still living among us who went through the reconstruction period after the Civil War, and almost all San Franciscans have lived through the reconstruction period after the local earthquake and fire. Reconstruction and rehabilitation are no new undertakings, and with the exercise of our customary common sense and endeavor to effect reasonable aims, I do not apprehend in the least that any really serious difficulties, hard times so-called, or economic stagnation and disaster is going to be encountered by our people generally after the return of three or more millions of men to civic life.

Our success in caring for the problems of the future depend in a measure upon the timeliness and propriety of the measures we take to care for the problems that meet us day after day. Without exaggerating, I may say that we have very well solved every new economic difficulty that had to be met in the last few years, and we may hope to overcome everything else of that nature in the future, if we take hold of it with the same serious and high purpose as we have done in the last year or two, saying to ourselves that we did it "for the winning of the war" and "to make the world safe for democracy." Let our aim, after the reconstruction period sets in, be this: "to make our country a better place to live and work in," and I feel certain that high aim will enable us to successfully meet any difficulty that may arise, no matter how unexpected, or how serious.

I may affirm, without encountering any contradiction or doubt, that the period of reconstruction or rehabilitation will by itself last many years, and that it will be gradual in its operation and development. The task alone of transporting the men and soldiers overseas back to the United States will take more than one year. The shipbuilding industry, at present our most gigantic industry, will not cease to operate at once peace is declared, it may continue in its present volume even for years after peace is concluded. New means of transportation, now neglected, will require additional capital and man power. Commerce and foreign trade in what now are termed non-essentials for the winning of the war, as well as all staples will call for the use of millions of men returning to peaceful pursuits. The possibilities of absorbing masses of workmen in the older pre-war industries are as good as ever, and hundreds of new industries are only awaiting for the chance to develop by the aid of new capital and man power.

I am fortunate to be able to present the official attitude of federated or organized labor on rehabilitation. At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, for its present and future protection and welfare, the Federation,

gave expression to its sentiments on the subject.

To show you, gentlemen, the broad and intelligent attitude of organized labor on this subject, permit me to quote you the last resolve of a resolution introduced at the St. Paul Convention and the manner in which that resolve was broadened and made practical to meet every eventuality the future might bring in the course of the next few years. The main resolve of that resolution read as follows:

"Resolved, That we recommend that a commission of five members be appointed, connected with the Department of Labor, on which commission union labor shall predominate, whose duty it shall be to consider and recommend to the President, through the Secretary of Labor, and to execute, as directed by him, means whereby the readjustment may be accomplished, and that we particularly recommend that the excess labor provided be used to reduce hours of work without reduction of pay, to provide greater comfort and safety in carrying on the work; that the government and employers recognize seniority rights in employment and assist in restoring temporary employees to their former occupations, and that public works be undertaken and other means be found to provide means of making an honest, comfortable living for these workers and the returning soldiers, if necessary by taking over the industries by the people and operating them for the public welfare."

We may note, that underlying these recommendations is the anticipation of prediction that upon the return to industry of so many millions of men, unemployment and distress is to follow as a matter of course, and that every governmental effort must be made to reduce the general suffering and make the change with least possible amount of interference with present standards of living.

While it is possible that these consequences may follow, the committee and the convention which approved the committee's report did not desire to go before the world with such pessimistic ideas and views regarding the future, and therefore recommended the following substitute which expresses the broad attitude of the organized labor movement of this country on the question we are discussing. Says the committee report:

"Your committee believes that the question of present consideration and preparation for the reconstruction period which will follow the war's termination, is of vital importance. Your committee therefore recommends that the Executive Council be and is hereby instructed to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to thoroughly investigate the problem, and to take such steps and introduce such measures in Congress as will result in the creation of a commission which shall have charge of the preparation for the re-entry into industry of the soldiers and sailors now defending the country's liberties, and the re-location and protection of civilians now engaged in war industries whose present occupation will be terminated with the cessation of the war."

Thus the labor movement can confidently await the future, taking for its aim to prepare itself to meet every eventuality without in advance committing itself to any panacea or theory which may have little or no application to the conditions to be met and adjusted.

The American Federation of Labor also endorsed the Rehabilitation Bill, S. 4882, introduced by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, which provides for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military and naval forces of the United

States. The Federation is also co-operating in the work of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

With this brief recital of labor's official attitude on the rehabilitation after the war, you may appreciate that labor does not claim to know it all, that we have no set program, but have a determination to co-operate in every reasonable and just plan required and devised to meet with the conditions as they arise and demand our attention. You will find, after the war as during the war, that the organized workers of America are willing and ready to make every sacrifice, and every effort needed to make America safe for liberty and democracy, and to procure the blessings of these eternal ideas for all who live under the American flag and contribute to the welfare of our institutions.

## LABOR CONTROL IN GERMANY.

In time of peace the workers of Germany were subject to a greater degree of control than those of any other nation. Through all industrial legislation the dominating principle has been to make the wage earner subservient to and dependent upon the government, rather than to better industrial conditions and to give the workers that degree of freedom necessary to protect their own interest. Until recently there has been no accurate information available regarding the manner in which the German government has been exercising control over civil labor since the outbreak of the war. The Bureau of Labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor has now secured a copy of the German law on this subject, together with the orders accompanying it, the purpose of the law and accompanying orders being to mobilize civil labor for war production. To this end the restrictions upon freedom of labor and its normal activities is absolute since the law gives the military authorities control over the entire labor situation. Under the provisions of the law the War Office controls the situation through boards composed of a military officer as chairman, two government officials, two employers and two workmen, all of whom are appointed by the War Office. Even with only two workmen on the boards, these representatives are not selected by the workers but are appointed by the military authorities. No person subject to the law may leave his employment without a certificate from his employer or from the board and heavy fines and imprisonment are imposed for violation.

In none of the allied nations has such a plan even been proposed and such a law could be made operative only in a state where the workers have been held in subjection to the military authorities.

The distinction between the German system and the voluntary plan of our own Government, which has been productive of such excellent results, is the distinction between autocracy and democracy in industry. A comparison of the two systems is suggested to the few pacifists who may still be inclined to believe that portion of the German propaganda designed to deceive the workers in this and other countries regarding the attitude of the imperialists of Germany toward labor.—Oklahoma "Federationist."

The union label aspires to attain that might of influence when to vend unlabeled goods will brand the vendor as a dealer in contraband; a sweater; a business buccaneer; a Minotaur, fattening on the blood of women and children; a mercantile Ishmaelite whom society will cast out as a thing too unclean for touch by honest hands.

**THE SCHOOL AMENDMENT.**

Stirred by the seriousness of the public school situation in San Francisco, thousands of parents are signing the petition fostered by the Public Education Society, which will place a charter amendment, proposing vital changes in the local school laws, before the local voters at the November election.

Members of the Public Education Society say that San Francisco is thoroughly aroused to the need for immediate changes in the administration of local schools. They insist that a maximum of efficiency is impossible under the present school laws. San Francisco—which should be a leader in matters educational—is lagging behind other great cities in the United States in preparing its boys and girls for enlightened manhood and womanhood.

The amendment, which has been prepared as a result of the findings incorporated in the Claxton survey, proposes a number of short cuts to efficiency. First and foremost, it provides for a centralization of authority in the administration of San Francisco schools; something Public Education Society members say does not exist at this time.

The amendment would change the board of education from a paid body of four men to an unpaid body of seven. The board would be appointed, as is present, by the mayor, who is directly responsible to the people for his every official act. Inasmuch as the public schools are the concern of all, it is a certainty that his appointments will be closely scrutinized.

San Francisco, it is pointed out by proponents of the charter amendment, is the only city in the United States that pays its board of education for full time service. The result is that instead of offering one fair salary for one expert superintendent, it spends more money on five people who are doing the work of one.

The amendment provides that the superintendent of schools shall be appointed by the board of education, which thereby has the power to secure the best qualified person in the United States. The school superintendent is now elected. His appointment, contend members of the Public Education Society, would eliminate politics from the San Francisco school system.

It is pointed out that San Francisco is the only large city in the United States that elects its superintendent of schools. Public Education Society members say the management of a large school system requires highly trained, expert knowledge. An expert educator may not be a good vote getter, and, if he does his work properly, he will not have time to go vote hunting.

"There is nothing experimental about any of the proposed changes," said Mrs. Jesse H. Steinhart, secretary of the Public Education Society, today. "Every feature incorporated in the amendment has been tried out elsewhere and has proved successful. The amendment is non-partisan and non-political. It deals with a system and not with persons. Its object is to improve the conditions under which people in the system work, so that their efforts may have better results with the children."

"The reason for demanding a change is that the present organization has not provided good results in education. Business men of this city find school graduates ill-prepared. Experts trace the unsatisfactory conditions of the schools to a system of administration that would operate to reduce efficiency, no matter how devoted the school teachers are."

"The survey on which the charter amendment is founded was made under the direction of the United States Commissioner of Education. It is probably the most comprehensive survey of a school system ever made in the United States."

"At present the authority over the San Francisco schools is divided between the board of education and the superintendent of schools. Each

possesses sufficient power to checkmate the other. The checkmating has often happened. Therefore, full responsibility cannot be taken by or fixed on either one."

"We feel that an immediate change is needed. That is why San Francisco people are being asked to sign the charter petition and that is why we do not hesitate to ask all to vote for the amendment in November."

The personnel of the executive committee of the Public Education Committee, follows:

President, C. W. Pike; vice-president, Dr. Adelaide Brown; secretary, Mrs. Jesse Steinhart; treasurer, A. W. Brouillet; members of executive committee, B. F. Schlesinger, Mrs. E. L. Baldwin, H. U. Brandenstein, Bruce Cornwall, Mrs. A. E. Graupner, Mr. S. Langer, Mrs. A. L. Lengfeld, Robert Newton Lynch, J. W. Mullen, Miss J. Noonan and Bruce Porter.

**PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL SPEAKS.**

In reply to a request from the San Francisco Labor Council for a declaration against discriminations in the employment of registered Class 1A men, the following was received:

War Department,  
Office of the Provost Marshal General,  
Washington.

July 31, 1918.

Mr. John A. O'Connell, Secretary,  
San Francisco Labor Council,  
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by General Crowder to acknowledge receipt of your telegram advising that many complaints charging employers with refusal to employ the men classed in 1A and giving preference to aliens has been brought to the attention of your Council, and asking General Crowder to issue some declaration against this practice.

Of course, the office of the Provost Marshal General cannot understand why patriotic employers should discriminate against those citizens of our nation who have been registered and held in readiness for military service. This raises a question in political economy that can hardly be settled by any action on the part of this office. I should think public censure of the employers who practice this discrimination would do more to eliminate it than anything else. If the fact that patriotic people frown down upon such practices would not stop it, I hardly know what would. I trust that the crystallization of public sentiment may go a long way towards putting an end to this practice in those localities where it does exist.

Assuring you of General Crowder's appreciation of your solicitude in bringing this matter to his attention, I am

Yours very truly,  
J. BERRY KING,  
1st. Lieut., Aide to General Crowder.

**GOMPERS HEADS LABOR MISSION.**

America's mission to the British Trades Union Congress which meets in London September 17th, 18th and 19th, will be headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and will tour England, France and Italy to confer with labor leaders.

Gompers left Washington Tuesday for New York for a series of conferences there before sailing. He will be accompanied abroad by William J. Bowen, president of the International Bricklayers and Plasterers' Union; John T. Frey, president of the International Molders' Union; Edgar Wallace, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, and C. L. Paine, president of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

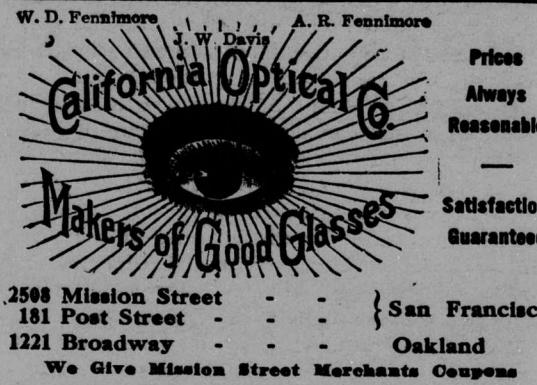
The union label, shop card or button stands for the glory, the advancement and the solidarity of the sacred cause of organized labor.



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**BENEFITS OF HEALTH INSURANCE.**

By Richard Caverly.

Although sickness is a problem for the community as a whole, it has an important industrial aspect. There appears to be direct correlation between sickness and industrial conditions, as well as between sickness and wages. In 1914 Hon. Lewis T. Bryant, Commissioner of Labor, reported to the New Jersey Employers' Liability Commission that "there are in use in the factories of New Jersey nearly fifty industrial poisons capable of producing serious and even fatal disease, and that by exercising personal care, watchfulness, and by sobriety, the average worker may hope to escape mechanical hazards; but no exercise of care on his part can protect the worker exposed to dangerous dusts or noxious fumes; and though their action is commonly slower and less likely to awaken public sympathy than mechanical injury, his sufferings may be as great, and his loss of earning capacity as complete as in the case of some dramatic accident." The potters, smelters, tanneries, textile and hatting trades of New Jersey tell a tale not only of lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, and well known occupational diseases, but also of the consumption, pneumonia, and kindred ailments induced by work in dust or in humid atmosphere.

In its 1915 report on the pottery trades, the New Jersey Department of Labor states that "those persons who are employed in the flint mills proper are working in an atmosphere so charged with flint dust that it is inconceivable that human life could long exist in such plants. . . . and that the usual length of time for a worker to stay so employed is about three months." It is not surprising that the Potters' Union has worked so persistently to establish means for the care of its sick members.

A special report by the New Jersey Department of Labor on the felt hatting industry mentions hazards of mercurial poisoning, tuberculosis of the lungs, humidity and bad sanitation in almost every department of the industry. According to this report "the tragic history of blowing rooms" and forming rooms "give the most harrowing instances of 'shakes,' partial paralysis and suicidal melancholia." But "pitiful as are the physical effects of mercury poisoning, the great scourge of the felt hatting shops is induced tuberculosis of the lungs." And "no records of industrial consumption are more harrowing, or more authentic, than those of sick (pounding-room) victims furnished by physicians' and hospital data collected in New Jersey," and elsewhere. "That these health hazards are not myths is established by the fact (which is a matter of common knowledge in the trade), that several of our largest insurance companies refuse to insure fur cutters, makers, starters and sizers at any premium, and that workers in other departments are charged an extra heavy premium on ordinary policies."

The question is sometimes raised whether industry is responsible for the tuberculosis. Undoubtedly not entirely; nevertheless, statistics clearly demonstrate that tuberculosis is excessively prevalent in occupations where the operative is required to breathe dusty air and authorities on the subject generally agree that all dusts have a more or less tendency towards the creation of this dreaded disease.

Industrial health hazards have not gone wholly unrecognized by employers and "with a better understanding of the individual and collective tragedies resulting from neglect of hygienic factory conditions, has also some realization of the heavy financial loss to certain trades, due to the depleted strength of those whom they habitually, and often unknowingly, sacrifice." Nevertheless, Dr. John F. Anderson, of New Brunswick, N. J., as president of the American Public Health Asso-

ciation, stated that "recent sanitary surveys show that the elimination of health hazards from industry is not a thing to be expected in the near future." Moreover in the absence of a concrete financial incentive to prevent sickness we find mentioned as a "discouraging feature" of the New Jersey Labor Department's work that certain "establishments are apt to revert to unsanitary conditions soon after they have been regulated by the activities of the Department." This testimony is consistently supported by Ohio experience. Following a two years' survey the Ohio State Board of Health declared that "until some direct incentive to improve factory sanitation is offered little real progress can be hoped for. The cash value set upon health by health insurance promises the needed stimulus."

Conditions as portrayed have been in existence for some time. May it not be that our laissez-faire industrial policy has been at least in part responsible for the fact that half our young men cannot qualify physically when the army calls?

Too frequently the dazzling splendor of great wealth blinds our eyes to the real significance of the signs of the times, and we think we see evidences of great national prosperity in those very phenomena which really indicate social injustice—a condition where the man who toils is invited to bask in the reflected warmth and light of another's prosperity. We are easily misled, too, by figures which are offered to demonstrate especially the well-being of the laboring classes, as those showing savings-bank deposits. In Massachusetts there would seem to be an average deposit of about \$300. Even this amount would constitute a very meagre provision for the vicissitudes of the future. But investigations have shown that, while far the largest number of depositors belonged to the wage-earning class, they had relatively a small share of the deposits; that the deposits of thirteen-fourteenths of the whole number were but slightly larger than those of the remaining fourteenth; that in a typical bank the average deposits of wage-earners was less than \$75. It does not go far towards indicating the prosperity of the laboring classes to show that the more thrifty or the more fortunate of them have accumulated a fund which thirty days of illness or enforced idleness might consume. As a matter of fact, deposits in savings banks seem to be made up first, of the investments of well-to-do people, making a very large part of the aggregate; certain funds in transit, awaiting other investment or accumulating for a specific purpose; and to a relatively small extent, of the slow savings of those wage-earners who are more thrifty, more fortunate, less burdened, or better paid than their fellows.

**BORLAND IS DEFEATED.**

Congressman Borland of Missouri has been overwhelmingly defeated for renomination in the primaries of his party. The law maker was confronted with his attempt to force federal employees to work longer hours with no overtime under the plea of "efficiency." This proposal was attached to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was vetoed by President Wilson, who said the government should not reduce working standards in these times when it was calling on private employers to maintain working standards.



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**LABOR DAY PARADE.**

Extracts from minutes of meeting held at Labor Temple, Saturday evening, August 10, 1918:

Election for Grand Marshal was held resulting in the choice of Daniel P. Haggerty. Mr. Haggerty will act also as President of the Day.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Grand Marshal appoint the members to serve as a guard of honor and aides.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that all transparencies and advertising banners be eliminated; only flags, service flags, and union banners to be permitted in the parade.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the unions composing the Miscellaneous Division draw for position in the line of march, at the next meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the following report of the Committee of Arrangements, with respect to the places of assembly and following into the line of parade, be adopted, to-wit:

**Formation of Parade.**

The parade will start promptly at 10:30 a. m., at the point of formation, Embarcadero and Market streets, ten abreast.

The line of march to be from the Embarcadero at Market, out Market to Van Ness avenue, to McAllister, to Grove, and to disperse at said point.

The parade formation is as follows:

**First Division.**

Iron Trades Council.

Guard of Honor, ten.

The First Division will form on the north line of Market, the union having the right of line

resting at the northwest corner of Embarcadero and Market street, and extending north along Embarcadero.

**Grand marshal**

Pinto's band of twenty-five pieces.

Aides to Grand Marshal, five.

Auto bearing Mayor Rolph and family.

Auto bearing Orator of the Day.

Marshal and aides.

Unions in their order.

**Second Division.**

Theatrical Federation.

Marshal and aides.

Division will form on the south side of Market street, the union having the right of line resting on the southeast corner of Market and Steuart, and extending south along Steuart street.

**Third Division.**

Miscellaneous Unions.

Marshal and aides.

Will form on the south side of Market street, the union having the right of line resting on the southeast corner of Spear and Market, and extending south along Spear street.

**Fourth Division.**

Allied Printing Trades Council.

Marshal and aides.

Will form on the north side of Market street, the union having the right of line resting on the northwest corner of California and Drumm, and extending north on Drumm street.

**Fifth Division.**

Joint Council of Teamsters.

Marshal and aides.

Will form on the south side of Market street,

the union having the right of line resting on the southeast corner of Main and Market, and extending south along Main street.

**Sixth Division.**

Joint Council of Brewery Workers.

Marshal and aides.

Will form on the south side of Market street, the union having the right of line resting on the southeast corner of Beale and Market, and extending south along Beale street.

**Seventh Division.**

Waterfront Workers' Federation.

Marshal and aides.

Will form on the north side of Market street, the union having the right of line resting on the northwest corner of Pine and Davis, and extending north along Davis street.

The Grand Marshal and aides will swing out of line at the City Hall on Van Ness avenue, as will the Mayor and Orator of the Day, from whence they will review the parade.

The Guard of Honor will proceed to Grove and Polk streets, and will see to it that the marchers will disperse orderly, so that there will be no blockade when the unions are disbanding.

Division Marshals will keep in mind the fact that they must see to it that the unions in their respective divisions are in their proper places not later than 10:15 a. m., and that they be ready to march at that time, and that they proceed without gaps to the end of the line of march.

—————  
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**LABEL SECTION.**

Minutes of regular meeting held Aug. 7th, 1918. Meeting called to order by Secretary Desepete at 8:20 p. m., President Kidwell being sick and Vice-President Harpold not present. Bro. I. P. Beban of the Coopers was nominated and elected as chairman pro tem. On roll call the following officers were absent: Pres. Kidwell, sick; Vice-Pres. Harpold, Sergeant-at-Arms Kirby, Trustee Sorenson and P. O'Brien.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—Janitors No. 10367 — Bro. A. M. Yturriga. Molders No. 164—Bros. E. N. Fraser and J. W. Vickers. Tailors No. 80—J. Sundie. Delegates seated.

Communications—From Union Label Trades Department requesting that on account of the approaching Labor National Holiday that more aggressive agitation should be made for the union label, shop card and working button. Filed. From Union Label Trades Department stating that the proceedings of the convention of the department was forwarded and should be read and some of the points on agitation considered. Referred to Agitation Committee. From the Mayor's office answer to letter sent. Filed.

Reports of Unions—Hatters in east gained 10 per cent raise in wages, also requests a demand for their label in straw hats. Furniture Handlers have appointed a committee to meet the Home Industry League in regard to the union label but are waiting for the action of the Section. Bakers No. 24 report that the Chatterton System of bakeries have the use of their label and request a demand for it. This company has stores located at 2770 Mission St., 1313 Fillmore St., 1518 Polk St., Laguna and Hayes Sts., 987 Bush St., 1310 9th Ave., 490 Castro St. The New System Bakery will also use the label, 29th and Mission Sts. Press Feeders No. 33 report that a candidate for Governor is discriminating against the union label. Glove Workers report that a certain non-union firm was making shipbuilders' gloves; also request a demand for their label. Grocery Clerks state that women clerks were on the increase, especially in groceries and cash stores, that the objection of some of the employers was our minimum wage scale of \$15 per week; request a demand for their button.

Agitation Committee—Report concurred in.

Label Agent—Reports that the Broom Makers advertisement on the sign was effective, having received a number of inquiries as to manufacturers making them. On the Casino Theatre program not bearing the Allied Printing Trades label, the manager stated a new concern had printed that program and was an oversight and would not occur again. Johns Manville Co. are making gloves; visited them relative to organizing them; may do so. Called on the Musicians' Union and several music stores in behalf of the Metal Polishers' International Union in their fight against some of the band instrument firms of Elkhart, Ind., with some good results. Co-operated with the Shoe Clerks to unionize the Mission District, Chick's has tentatively agreed to give the conditions. Made several trips to South San Francisco to assist the Culinary Workers to establish union houses there. Also reports that Shipyard Workers are buying non-union tobacco; these he claims are newly recruited members and do not understand and should be educated by their respective union as to the value of the union label. Called on Meads Company for Culinary Workers and will adjust matters. Visited Kelly's on 16th Street in regard to the Franklin hat; will discontinue handling it. That Eagleson Co. will start a lively advertising campaign on union labeled goods. That the Bakers in placing their label on the market should have the full support of organized labor. That the Glove Workers have requested the use of the next circular letter. Had received bids on the pocket cards and wall signs.

New Business—M. & S. to have 50,000 cards printed, carried. M. & S. to have 100 wall signs printed and frame 25 of them; carried.

Good of the Section—Delegate reports that union men were patronizing Japanese and Chinese stores in the Mission; also buying after 6 p. m.

Receipts—Dues, \$72; Label Agent P. C. Tax, \$111.

Bills—Hall rent, \$8; "Labor Clarion," \$1.30; Donaldson Ptg. Co., \$3; Geo. W. Watson Co., \$24; E. G. Buehrer, \$2.50; M. E. Kirby, \$1; W. G. Desepete, \$11; G. J. Plato, \$12; total, \$62.80. Special fund, E. G. Buehrer, \$31.25.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m. to meet Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1918.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. Desepete, Secretary.

"Demand the label, card and button."

**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum bill for next week will have as its principal headline attraction Cecil Cunningham, the comedienne extraordinary. She will present four descriptive numbers each of which is a gem. Jean Havez who specializes in good songs has provided Miss Cunningham with her present repertoire. Miss Cunningham who prior to her appearance in vaudeville was prima donna of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera company never fails to score heavily and is certainly one of the brightest stars in the vaudeville firmament. Billie Burke will present his latest novelty "Levitation" with Professor J. Edmund Magee. Like his previous effort "Tango Shoes," "Levitation" is a travesty with scientific possibilities delightfully ridiculous. Professor Magee travesties the supposed supernatural powers of the hypnotist and the result is the funniest act Billie Burke has yet produced. Ray Fern and Marion Davis are two exceptionally clever dancers who possess a delightful sense of humor and sing pleasingly. In their "Nightmare Revue" they have a sort of futuristic offering that is a whirlwind of everything. J. Warren Keane and Grace White are certainly entertainers of quality. Miss White is a delightful pianist and Mr. Keane performs a number of new and clever card tricks which he accompanies with amusing patter.

Silvermoon, the canine contortionist, will be presented by Mr. Brodean. This wonderfully trained Spitz dog who excited much wonder and admiration during his previous engagement performs the most impossible feats—feats that have never before been accomplished by an animal and all the time he cleverly assumes an apparently hypnotic state. Harris and Manion in "Uncle Jerry at the Opry," and Ernestine Gordon and Eleonore Kern the California Duo are also included in the list of attractions. Horace Goldin, the apostle of mystery, whose marvelous illusions excite perplexity and admiration, promises several wonderful novelties. The performance will conclude with a new series of the Official War Revue.

**TO MINE IRON ORE.**

A number of San Francisco investors are interested in iron deposits recently found in the state of Utah, and will spend 25 million dollars in mining the metal. The problem of financing the enterprise and hastening the output of iron ore is now in the hands of the War Industries Board. It is planned to ship the ore to San Francisco to be developed for use in local shipyards and other war industries. The unprecedented demand for materials has about exhausted all scrap iron hitherto used exclusively for such purposes.

The union label aims to become the paramount attraction and the imperative essential governing the salability of everything in the land that is made or mined or moved.

**Union Made Hats**

**\$3      \$4      \$5**

3051 Sixteenth St.

Between Mission  
and Valencia Sts.

**SECURE AND PROFITABLE**

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

**Humboldt Savings Bank**

Savings and Commercial Depts.  
783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

**BOSS OF THE ROAD****OVERALLS**

DEMAND THE BRAND

Neustadter Bros.  
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK TORONTO

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES  
DRAPERY BEDDING

on the  
Easiest Terms

**EASTERN  
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We give and redeem American Trading  
Stamps.

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

**UNION FLORIST**

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

**Square Deal  
Godeau Funeral Service**

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES

**Julius S. Godeau**

Undertaker and Embalmer

41 VAN NESS AVE. PHONE MARKET 711

# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918.

The Wisconsin Industrial Welfare Commission has been asked and is seriously considering the fixing of a general war time minimum wage for women of \$13.40 per week. And here comes the California commission of similar function trotting along with the old rate of \$10 for the competent and young and healthy, and a couple of dollars less for the new beginners, learners and less efficient. What is the matter with Katherine?

Russian peace under Bolshevik rule has been far worse to her people than any single year of the previous war. Under this new form of peace, practically no trains are operating, food is scarce, peasants refuse to grow grain, and workmen earning a miserable existence though practically owners of the shops where they are working. The government obtained control by promising everything and is now losing by its failure to do anything.

Last week was full of encouraging news and events in the cause of human freedom. One of the most cheering news was that the chiefs of Bolshevism are going the way of the I. W. W.—on the way to the Geezer of Berlin, shown at a local theatre. The week also brought the comforting news that Lieutenant Commander Schweiger, who commanded the submarine which sank the Lusitania, is dead since September, 1917. He lost his life in the explosion of his U-boat when fighting an ally submarine in the Bight of Heligoland. "To Hell With the Kaiser" came also upon the local boards. All of which shows the way the Empire of Lust and Rapine is travelling.

The exponent of radicalism in Oakland takes us to task for publishing evidence against one of its pets in the Oakland Boilermakers' Union, and accuses us of partiality in failing to publish anything about financial shortcomings of one or more officers of the San Francisco Boilermakers' Union. The difference in the two cases is that in the one case there is indisputable and irrefutable evidence, and in the other only suspicion and no tangible proof. We publish the facts, no matter whose ox is gored. In the one case, the cause of our country is at stake, in the other we do not know that anything of world-wide importance was involved. The San Francisco Union is manfully doing its full duty, while the Oakland Union is continually looking for trouble and attempting to set the world on fire. Its last edict is that Federal Examiner Mortimer Fleishhacker would have until 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon to settle up all disputed back claims of members of the union. If this is patriotism and trade unionism, we beg to differ with the red terror organ of our neighboring city.

# The Work of the Union Label

As year after year is added to the experience of the organized labor movement, the effectiveness of the union label as a fulcrum to raise and maintain decent living conditions, attracts the notice of the thinking element of the trade union movement more and more.

No single vehicle employed by the trade union movement to achieve the general ends for which oppressed and harassed workingmen first organized can compare with it in the volume and potency of results—distinct gains secured. The strike, the boycott, yes, even political activity fade into insignificance when compared with it. It derives its great force from the underlying principle that it teaches the worker to rely on his own inherent power, whereas the other weapons of labor contemplate seeking the assistance of other elements of society. And for the potent reason that label agitation is directed entirely to reforming the individual, of teaching him that he can and does to a certain degree control his own destiny, it is successful.

Label agitation by itself does not partake of the spectacular; it attracts but little notice from the general public. Daily papers are not given to playing it up on the front page, yet when the year rolls around we find that much has been accomplished through this simple agency, in fact so much that we find we are continually making converts to its use.

The croakers and pessimists in the movement, who formerly made light of it and were inclined to ridicule the efforts of the serious minded trade unionists who resorted to this plodding method to attain their ends, are today less in evidence. Many have been "shown" and are today found in the front rank of the union label advocates.

Organized labor, however, has by no means arrived at its goal. While it may be well to glance backward to survey the route we have travelled and felicitate ourselves on our successes, it by no means follows that we can rest on our oars and glide with the current. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." This is just as true in the industrial and economic field as it is in the political field. There are today in the ranks of the unions many recent arrivals who understand but little of the aims and the past struggles of the movement. To the extent that their organization secures for them high wages, a short workday and all the other incidents of the union shop, to that extent organized labor spells to them a blessing. It is this element which we must reach with our label propaganda. These we must teach that if they expect to continue to enjoy union conditions of employment, it is incumbent on them to support their fellow trade unionists at all times. They must be taught the simple lesson that unionism must be practiced out of the shop as well as in the shop; that it is their duty when spending their money earned under organized conditions and surroundings, to be careful lest any part of it, even a penny, find its way back into the pockets of the employer opposed to them. If we pay strict attention to this simple principle, if the various local unions will devote a little time at each meeting to methods of securing wider fields and markets for the products of union labor our problems of negotiating wage scales, union shop agreements and the like will be solved.

The labor crushing employer will then be deprived of a considerable market, and once he realizes that his goods do not move because of his industrial policies he will at once change them to conform to the public demand. From the foregoing it is apparent that the purchasing power of labor is a weapon of tremendous force and power. It is an insurance policy which will protect the organized workers against any return to the intolerable and chaotic industrial conditions of a decade ago. Will the rank and file of labor pay the premium on this policy by always demanding the Union Label, Card and Button?

## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Half a million dollars is being spent on a scheme for employing disabled soldiers and sailors in the British diamond-cutting industry.

"By all means let Mr. Gompers go abroad and 'talk cold turkey' to British and French labor," says one of our exchanges. Socialism is too German for Americans, and the influence and nearness of German Socialism had its effect upon the British and French labor men who seem more favorable to Socialism than American workers. To us on this side the Atlantic socialism seems a brother to kaiserism and a cousin to militarism. Karl Marx was a little Kaiser himself and Scheideman is wedded to the idea that German labor knows it all.

Will C. Wood, commissioner of secondary schools, stated this week he had been instructed by E. C. Rugh, professor of education at the University of California, to advise the families of young men, who come within the proposed new draft ages, that the Federal Government will provide, at its own expense, facilities for continuing their educational work, while they are receiving military training. The university has issued a complete statement on the subject for the information of all registrants.

"The materialistic conception of history" has run up against America's participation in the war, to the last dollar and the last man, to make the world safe for democracy. And to think this is the nation that is said to worship the dollar, taxing itself to the tune of eight billion dollars a year to achieve the triumph of that idea. Some philosophers will find that the present war will shatter their theories and calumnies to bits, and put them on the same scrap heap as the tradition of the divine right of kings.

The constitution of Germany can not be amended without the consent of one man, William II. Reichstag committees may discuss and propose amendments to their hearts' content. After they have obtained the consent of the Reichstag a rocky road opens out broadly ahead of them. For they must have the approval of the Bundesrath, which is appointed by the reigning princes of Germany, and is obliged to vote as they direct. No amendment can pass the Bundesrath if 14 votes out of the 61 are cast against it. Of these 61, Prussia controls 20. The Prussian votes are cast as the King of Prussia directs. If every individual in Germany except this one, and including the other kings and dukes, wanted a change in the constitution they could not get it, except by revolution, if William II said "No!"

"The workingmen do not want to depend upon any other class for their protection. They must prepare to protect themselves. They must organize; they must save all they can out of their present good wages against the time when, after the war is over, the struggle begins to shift upon their shoulders all the debts of the war. A workingman who doesn't belong to a labor organization and is not prepared to pay high and regular dues to strengthen it, and to engage the very best talent to advise it, is a menace to himself and his class."

Where do our readers think we read this? In a labor paper? No, on the editorial page of the "Call-Post," the paper that so bitterly a dozen years ago preached the philosophy of Calhoun and Otis. Time works wonders, and the new "Call" is one of the eye-openers to those who are beginning to see the light.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"I can't graft trees no longer for \$3 a day," asserted the reformed crook, who had applied for something to do on the farm.

"Three dollars a day is fair pay for working."

"But poor returns for grafting. Try me at something else."—Pittsburg "Chronicle Telegraph."

Kerensky kissed Arthur Henderson, the British labor politician, as the American Labor Mission calls him, and all England gasped. Kerensky is coming to this country. He may want to kiss Secretary Wilson or even President Wilson. This has led an anonymous poet to suggest that the President put his greetings into a song, and to furnish him with the song, as follows:

Salute me only with thy fist,

And don't attempt to buss me;

The very thought of being kissed

Is quite enough to fuss me.

If you must kiss, try it on Gompers—

He hasn't been kissed since he wore rompers.

—Minneapolis "Tribune."

German General—"Have our brave troops been informed that we shall be in Paris in four days?"

Subordinate—"Yes, General."

"They understand that the Great War was forced upon us?"

"Perfectly, General."

"They have been told that the Americans always kill our machine-generals if they surrender?"

"That is well understood, General."

"They have been instructed that the few Americans opposed to us are cowardly and inexperienced?"

"Hand-bills announcing that fact are passed around each evening."

"Then let the offensive begin."—Chicago "Tribune."

The old farmer had read the repeated warnings about keeping his knowledge to himself during the war, lest information of value might get into the ears of a Hun spy. So when an affable stranger approached him with a smile and looked like he would enjoy a little commonplace conversation, the old fellow was ready for him.

"Looks like it would rain, doesn't it?" suggested the pleasant one.

"It's looked like that afore, an' didn't," snapped the farmer.

"Had any rain in these parts lately?"

"See here, young feller," roared the food producer, "I don't know who you be, an' goshdinged if I'm agoin' to give out any information like that without I do."

In speaking of the apparent lack of justice in the awarding of decorations, the anonymous English author of "A General's Letters to His Son" (Houghton Mifflin) quotes the following delightful extract from the diary of a German soldier:

"Monday—It rained heavily and our Lieutenant Muller was drunk.

"Tuesday—The English shelled us and our Lieutenant Muller was very drunk.

"Wednesday—The English shelled us more heavily and our Lieutenant Muller was drunk and incapable.

"Thursday—We were ordered to attack. Our Lieutenant Muller called out to us from his dugout to advance more rapidly.

"Friday—Nil.

"Saturday—Nil.

"Sunday—Our Lieutenant Muller receive the Iron Cross." —Kansas city "Times."

## MISCELLANEOUS

## THE RATTLE OF THE RIVET.

The Kaiser waked one morning from a brief and troubled dream,

He thought that somewhere in the West he heard an Eagle scream.

He called his captains to him and he said, "What's this I hear?

I do not mind the groans of men or woman's bitter tear,

But there's a new and threatening sound across the waters green

That makes me shake and shiver like the Banshee's fearful keen;

I see long troops of men in brown a walking o'er my grave

Whene'er I hear that rattling sound a-rippling o'er the wave."

Von Hindenburg looked sour and glum, Von Ludendorff looked grave,

For well they knew those sounds resound to ocean's farthest cave.

"All Highest, I regret to state," Von Hindenburg began,

"If on this drive we don't arrive, I'm sure we never can.

That horrid sound we also hear, it's getting on our nerves,

As to the front we're hurrying our very last Reserves.

We called our foemen 'Schweinhund,' we called them 'pig' and 'dog'—

All Highest, dear, those sounds you hear are from an isle called 'Hog.'

"It's the rattle of the rivet, it's the clash of iron and steel;

Before one ship is off the ways they start another keel.

We hear that crashing, driving sound above the battle's din

And every rivet that they drive is helping them to win.

They have ships upon the ocean, they have ships just leaving shore,

And every rattling rivet tells they're building more and more.

It's the rattling, battling rivets that have stayed our last advance—

All Highest—it's those rivets that will drive us out of France!"

—Ellis Meredith.

## FIRE YOUR CHINESE.

The United States Shipping Board has notified Capt. Robert Dollar, of San Francisco, that Chinese employed on the steamship Stanley Dollar must be replaced by white men.

Before its passage Capt. Dollar was one of the leading opponents of the seaman's law, which, if rigidly enforced, will mean an American merchant marine manned by Americans, instead of Orientals. This law is proving its worth, despite numerous obstacles, but the captain still believes it is confiscatory, unconstitutional and un-American.

During his campaign against this legislation his vessels were flying the British flag. In the early stages of the war, before America became a party thereto, it was rumored that German raiders would attack British shipping on the Pacific. It was then that Navigator Dollar became 100 per cent American and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over his vessels.

The government now orders him to obey the law and cease jeopardizing life and property by employing Chinese who cannot understand the orders of ship officers.

**TO AID BOARDING OF WORKERS.**

The United States housing corporation has created a fund of \$25,000 to assist women in establishing boarding houses in the District of Columbia as a means of accommodating war workers who are flowing into the city of Washington. The money is part of the \$10,000,000 appropriated by Congress for housing war workers in the district.

The \$25,000 will be administered by a committee on which will be representatives of various Government agencies.

Loans will be made to women who prove themselves qualified to operate a boarding house for the Government's emergency employees. The committee will pass upon the rent to be paid by the women for the houses and also upon the rent which in turn is to be charged the war workers who live in them. It will pass upon the suitability of all houses proposed, and also sanction the business arrangements involved in the opening of the houses.

After houses and rents are approved open letters of credit will, in worthy cases, be extended. On these letters boarding housekeepers will be enabled to purchase furniture and household equipment at prices to be approved by the committee.

The United States housing corporation was organized under the laws of the State of New York to build houses for war workers under legislation passed by Congress. The articles of incorporation provide for the issuance of 1000 shares of stock without par value. The stock is held on behalf of the Government by Secretary of Labor Wilson, who is credited with 998 shares, and President Eidlitz and Secretary Box of the housing corporation with one share each.

**A GOSPEL FOR INDUSTRY.**

The American Federation of Labor has written a gospel for industry.

To the Workers.—"No strike should be inaugurated which cannot be justified to the man risking his life on the firing line in France."

To the Employers.—"Employers, inaugurate no industry policy which cannot be justified to the man risking his life on the firing line."

"No action should be taken in the shops or on the field not in harmony with the purposes of the war."

Those two quotations are from the report of the executive council to the St. Paul convention of the American Federation of Labor. They set up the gauge by which to measure the morality of industry. The report also says:

That gospel, lived up to, means what the executive council called "Continuous full-power production" of fighting equipment and munitions! And that means victory for the cause of freedom and democracy.

**DENOUNCE MOB SPIRIT.**

Following the action of President Wilson the state councils section of the Council of National Defense denounces the mob spirit and calls for the full weight of public opinion to stop this un-American practice.

It is declared that these mobs are a blot upon the war record of a nation which has declared itself to be fighting for a universal reign of law, and that they furnish ammunition to those makers of enemy propaganda who are trying to make the world believe that the enemies of Germany, too, are capable of atrocities.

State Councils of Defense are urged to assist in stamping out sedition by lawful means and by lawful means only, and to insist that differences and disputes are adjusted, not by voluntary or self-constituted committees, but by official authorities.

**PROTEST WAGE AWARD.**

Acting in accordance with instructions of the membership of the A. F. of L. railway employees' department, the executive council of the department will protest the recent wage award of Director General of Railroads McAdoo, and will again submit their original request for 75 cents an hour for mechanics.

While the award is an advance over the first award, effective June 1st, it falls far short of rates paid in ship yards. This is shown by the 68-cent award for machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, molders and first-class electrical workers.

Another objection is the classification of electrical workers and the 58-cent award for "car men and second class electrical workers." Under this clause such highly-skilled workers as pattern makers, cabinet makers, painters and coach builders are listed as "car men" and given a rate that can not be compared with rates for the same grade of work in private industry or in ship yards.

Helpers are awarded a 45-cent rate, as against the 56-cent request of the shop men.

The award recognizes the eight-hour day, beginning August 1st. Time and one-half will be paid for overtime, Sunday work and seven specified holidays.

Payment of back pay will be made just as soon as it can be calculated. The new rates will date back from the first of the year.

**FOR SALE**—By owner—7-room house; hardwood floors; near car lines and Key Route; convenient to Union Construction Company's new yards. Price reasonable. 611 37th st., Oakland. Phone Piedmont 4766W.

**HOW TO CREATE SPIRIT.**

The success of a movement depends upon the spirit injected into it and developed by individual members of the movement. This is shown in an address by Rear Admiral McGowan, paymaster general of the United States Navy, in an address to a class at the naval academy.

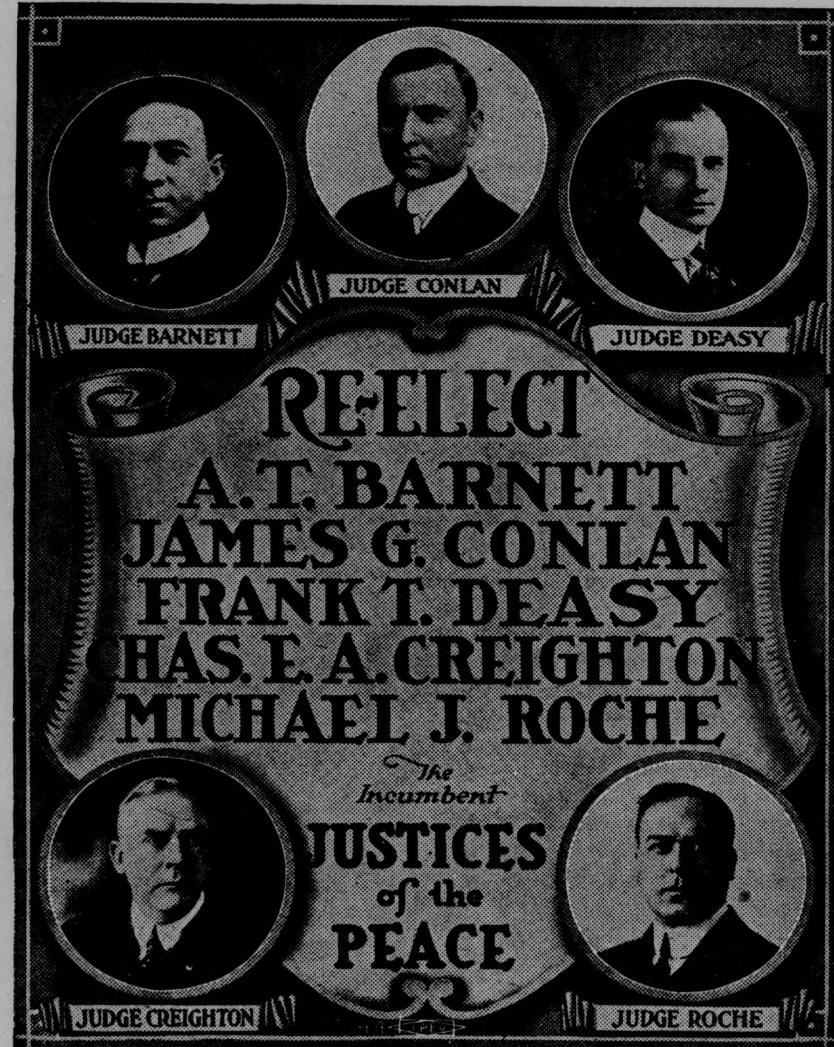
Admiral McGowan is classed as one of the most efficient officers in the Navy and has charge of furnishing supplies. He is unknown to the public generally but his success in his work is indicated by this portion of his address, which is applicable to other activities:

"You men must know that in the beginning the Lord created the Navy of the United States and that the rest of the universe grew up around it, merely by accident. You must not only know it, but always bear it in mind.

"You must know how and when to say 'no.' That little word is the mule power of the soul and the watchword of the paymaster general. You must not only say it, but you must know how to stick to it."

**LABOR DAY ORATOR.**

W. B. Rubin, attorney for the International Union of Molders, located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has been engaged to deliver the labor day oration at the literary exercises to be held in the afternoon of September 2nd, Labor Day, in the Exposition Auditorium. Mr. Rubin is an eloquent and forceful speaker, and enjoys the highest confidence and respect among the trade unionists in the East who have had occasion to deal with him in important court litigation affecting labor and been benefited by his learning and ability in the exercise of his profession.



**MOONEY MEMORIAL PRESENTED.**

By Ed. Gammons.

In accordance with the wishes of President Wilson, the recent delegation of international union officials which failed to see the President on July 30th, presented him on Tuesday with a memorial setting forth their opinion on the advisability of transferring the Mooney case to Federal jurisdiction.

The memorial urged President Wilson to request Governor Stephens to pardon Mooney with the stipulation that Mooney would waive the right of "once in jeopardy" and submit to trial on one of the remaining indictments. If Governor Stephens refused this request the President was asked to exercise his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the nation to take the Mooney case out of the jurisdiction of the State of California and compel a new trial for the defendant.

The renewed application to Judge Dunne that \$15,000 worth of Liberty Bonds be substituted for the cash deposited as bail for Rena Mooney, came up in Dunne's court on Wednesday and was postponed until tomorrow (Saturday).

On every side are heard expressions of dissatisfaction with Governor Stephens' action in postponing his decision till after the election. Judge Bordwell, McGee, Fickert, the "Los Angeles Times," and a large portion of the State press condemn the Governor's vacillation.

Expressions of continued support in the fight are reaching the Defense League from all parts of the country and the determination of the different defense organizations to maintain their respective organizations till the fight is finished are very gratifying.

**U. S. WAR RISK ASKS AID.**

Through President Gompers Director DeLanoy of the bureau of war risk insurance invites the trade union movement to locate instances calling for corrective or other action on the part of the bureau, and, having ascertained the facts, to communicate to the bureau. A similar invitation is extended all charitable, benevolent, philanthropic, patriotic and other organizations.

It is the desire of the bureau to give the promptest service and quickly remove any complaint of our soldiers and sailors and their dependents. Trade unions and individuals are urged to notify the bureau of war risk insurance regarding any such complaint.

"Manifestly," says Director DeLanoy, "care should be taken in each instance to properly identify and communicate the precise name and address and allotment, or other identifying number, of the party in whose behalf the complaint is made, and the name of the soldier or sailor, of his regiment or other organization or ship, thus enabling the bureau to locate, as speedily as possible, the file containing its record on the subject."

**EMPLOYER BREAKS PLEDGE.**

The Houston Packing Company of Houston, Texas, has broken its promise to government representatives that it would reinstate strikers as one of the conditions of the strike settlement at that plant.

**DEATHS.**

The following deaths occurred last week among members of organized labor: Charles Randt, of the bartenders; David Owen Hughes, of the boilermakers; George Wiley, of the marine engineers; Frank Pazaurek, of the bakers.

It may be all right to give the Devil his due, but it is not all right for a union man to give his money to a non-union employer. Buy union-labeled goods and there will be no non-union employers.

## **SECRETARY OF ILLINOIS MINERS ALSO ANSWERS OPERATORS--DENIES MINERS ARE DRUNKEN**

The Coal Operators who urged War-time Prohibition at a recent conference at Washington as the chief means of insuring adequate coal production reckoned without their host if they imagined that the Miners would fail to protest against their being pictured as lazy, drunken and indifferent to their Country's needs.

Secretary Nesbit of District No. 12, joining President Farrington of the same branch of the United Mine Workers, and International President Hayes, recently answered these slandering employers in an able statement occupying several columns of the Belleville "News-Democrat." His statement is, in part, as follows:

\* \* \* When the Coal Operators' Association attempts to lay the blame of coal shortage to the Miners because of the effects of booze, then they are doing the very thing that may disturb the harmony that has existed in the coal industry for the past months. They are stroking the fur the wrong way, as usual, and if coal production is not kept up to the maximum, the Coal Operators will be to blame. \* \* \*

The Operators do not come into court with clean hands, protests Secretary Nesbit:

Neglected and poorly equipped mines helped to cripple the output. Coal operators in their eagerness to make money gouged the mines until the ventilation got so poor men could not work in parts of their mines. Safety appliances were neglected; the State mining laws were violated, and still men were expected to work and work, and did work. The mine inspectors and the Miners' officials were continually after coal companies to make them put their mines in workable condition. The Miners' legal department was flooded with requests from injured miners asking for settlements of their claims for injuries.

Eighteen of our members were killed in a dust explosion at Christopher, which explosion was due absolutely to the carelessness of the coal company. This is one of the large producing mines of Illinois and was closed down for weeks by the State Mining Board.

Several miners were killed in an explosion at Zeigler. This was also a gas explosion caused by poor ventilation and caused this large mine to be closed for weeks. \* \* \*

Lattman's mine was closed down for several days because there was a fuss between the owners over the lease or coal rights.

Mine Inspector Simpson just recently reported flagrant violations of the State mining laws at Rentchler and had to threaten to put the company out of business unless they repaired the mine.

Many other mines were not fit for miners to enter and had to be closed until they were fixed in shape to work in.

When the 272 miners were trapped in the mine at Cherry it was because of the Operators' failure to provide for safety appliances, and not the fault of the booze.

When the 52 men lost their lives in the explosion at Royalton it was because of the company's failure to provide the mine with proper ventilation and not any fault of the miners, who the National Coal Association says booze too much.

"Give us safely equipped mines," adds this Miners' secretary: supplies and ventilation and then the cars to move the coal to its destination, and the Miners will cover the country a foot deep in coal. \* \* \*

We will dig the coal that is required to lick the Kaiser if the Coal Operators will do their part. There are no more patriotic and sacrificing people than the men who follow the hazardous occupation of mining. One satisfied man is worth a dozen disgruntled men in the coal mines or anywhere else.

The National Coal Association ought to let well enough alone. \* \* \* There is no occasion for the Coal Operators to be adopting heckling resolutions at this time when the miners are expected to dig the coal to carry on the fight. This is not the first time they have blundered since the beginning of the war.

A motion would now seem to be in order to suggest to the Operators that when again the impulse stirs within them to take a pot shot at the Miners, they do not repeat the mistake of using a gun that kicks farther than it shoots.

**SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL****Synopsis of Minutes of August 9, 1918.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

**Credentials**—Molders—John I. Nolan, John O. Walsh, J. E. Dillon, Thos. H. Dowd, G. E. Bitterlin. Ladies Garment Workers—Sam Goldstein, vice J. Carpel. Cracker Packers—Eva Ostino, Marie King, Freda Calestini. Retail Shoe Clerks—W. A. Hanchette, vice A. W. Brouillet. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Musicians, endorsing A. L. Fourtner, one of its members for Justice of the Peace. From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, inclosing donation for the victims of the Visitation car wreck.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From the Theatrical Federation, endorsing proposed new scale of the Janitors' Union. Wage scale of the Auto-Carriage Painters. From Ladies' Garment Workers, request for endorsement of Council for a general strike against several firms. From Cap Makers' Union, inclosing new wage scale.

**Referred to Labor Day Committee**—From Telegraphers, Cap Makers, Mailers, Street Carmen, Janitors, Riggers and Stevedores and Hospital Stewards and Nurses, relative to parading on Labor Day.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From War Department, relative to the refusal of employers to employ the men classed in 1-A, and giving preference to aliens.

**Requests Complied With**—From the Red Cross Society, inclosing 20 tickets for raffle of a Pierce-Arrow Touring Car, and requesting Council to dispose of same. From the President of the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, relative to the attitude of the Governor of Porto Rico using the power of his high office to interfere with the efforts of the workers to better their conditions, and requesting Council to give publicity to same.

**Resolutions**—Were submitted by Delegate Barling, requesting Council to protest against order issued by the Board of Police Commissioners in closing all saloons, hotels and restaurants dispensing alcoholic beverages within a certain radius of the Union Iron Works. Moved that the resolutions be endorsed. Carried. Resolutions read:

Whereas, Objectionable discrimination has been indulged in, by an order issued by the Board of Police Commissioners closing all saloons, hotels and restaurants dispensing alcoholic beverages within a certain radius of the Union Iron Works; and

Whereas, This order is a decided discrimination between the different sections of our city, and will result in loss of employment of hundreds of bartenders, cooks, waiters, brewery workers and other craftsmen affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council; and

Whereas, This order arbitrarily deprives the men now employed in the shipyards at essential war industries of rights and privileges which they have always enjoyed, and which they have always exercised with moderation and without abuse, and with the sanction of the people of this city, viz.: the right to enjoy a glass of beer or wine with their meals; now, therefore,

Be it Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in meeting assembled this 9th day of August, 1918, that we most emphatically protest against said order of the Board of Police Commissioners; and

Be it Further Resolved, That we respectfully request the Board of Police Commissioners to reconsider its action in issuing said order, so that justice may be done to all parties and persons affected thereby; and

Be it Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Board of Police Commissioners, and to the press.

**Reports of Unions**—Barbers—Are still having trouble with Master Barbers; requested a further demand for the union shop card; will parade. Blacksmiths—Donated \$50 to victims of Visitation car wreck. Musicians—Will parade; \$2.50 fine; 40 members on their way to France. Hospital Stewards—Regret inability to parade. Electrical Workers No. 92—Requested assistance in organizing telephone operators.

**Label Section**—Minutes printed in "Labor Clarion."

**Executive Committee**—Communication from Metal Polishers of Indiana, filed. On the request of Grocery Clerks for assistance in straightening out the store of Johnson Bros., the matter was laid over to afford an opportunity of consulting other unions involved. Recommended the declaration of intention to levy a blanket boycott on several Taxicab Co.'s. On the request of the Shoe Clerks' Union for a boycott on the firm of E. Isenberg the matter was laid over one week. In the matter of the proposed wage scale of the Warehousemen and Cereal Workers, the committee laid it over awaiting the approval of the A. F. of L., and the Departmental Council. The Cap Makers' Union was advised to prepare a minimum scale for the different classes of work before submitting their demands for endorsement. Report of Committee concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Recommended that the resolutions submitted by Delegate O'Sullivan be filed; and reported progress on the proposed charter amendments.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Receipts**—\$639.00. **Expenses**—\$150.00.

Adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button.

**PIECE WORK IN LUMBER CAMPS.**

The "Labor News" of Eureka, Cal., continues its campaign against lumber operators in this county who are attempting to evade the eight-hour day which was forced upon them last March.

The "Labor News" says that bonuses, piece work and contract, "a trinity of methods used to grind men down to sweat shop conditions" are now being tried on the timber workers.

"At first the piece system is apt to look like the fairest system that could be devised to determine the amount they should be paid," says this paper. "But experience has demonstrated thousands of times that it is a curse to labor and the ruination of the dupes that fall for it. The first effect is to speed men up. They tax themselves to the limit and beyond the limit.

"But it is not only the physical harm. In the long run the piece system leads to wage reductions for the reason that as soon as men begin to earn big wages by speeding the rate per piece is invariably reduced a little, then reduced more until finally a man has to work his head off to earn bare wages and he soon wears himself out; he is soon earning less per day on the piece work plan with no limit on his hours than he formerly got for a straight eight-hour day."

Long Beach, Calif., shipyard workers have petitioned the United States shipping board to relieve them from the exactions of rent profiteers. It is stated that many of these workers are paying from \$20 to \$35 a month for two-room tent houses. The petitioners show that a man who earns \$100 a month and pays \$30 a month for rent really makes \$2 a day for other living expenses.

**Orpheum** O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

**A GREAT VAUDEVILLE BILL**

CECIL CUNNINGHAM, The Comedienne Extraordinary, in a Repertoire of Exclusive Songs; BILLIE BURKE'S "LEVITATION," with Prof. J. Edmund Magee; RAY FERN & MARION DAVIS, in "A Nightmare Revue"; KEANE & WHITE, The Trixologist and the Pianist; BRODEAN & SILVERMOON, in "The Canine Contortionist"; HARRIS & MANION, in "Uncle Jerry at the Opery"; ERNESTINE GORDON & ELEONORE KERN, "The California Duo"; OFFICIAL WAR REVUE; HORACE GOLDIN, The World's Greatest Illusionist in New and Startling Feats.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

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Phone Market 8725

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**BROWN & KENNEDY**

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
2001 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

**Your Next Hat Sir!**

**BE SURE IT'S A  
BERTILLION**  
They're Union Made

**Bertillion Leading Hatter**  
745 MARKET STREET

Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

**CARHARTT  
OVERALLS**  
FIRST IN THE  
HEARTS OF TRUE  
UNION MEN

Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco

**The San Francisco Savings  
and Loan Society**

**Savings** Commercial  
520 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO,  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of  
San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.  
Park-Presidio District Branch, Clement and  
Seventh Ave.  
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1918

Assets .....	\$59,397,625.20
Deposits .....	55,775,507.86
Reserve and Contingent Funds .....	2,286,030.34
Employees' Pension Fund .....	284,897.17

**OFFICERS**

John A. Buck, President; Geo. Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Ells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys. Board of Directors—John A. Buck, Geo. Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar.

# LABOR'S CHOICE for SUPERIOR JUDGE



## Judge Bradley V. Sargent ON HIS RECORD

*The Following Representative Labor Men Signed Nominating Petition:*

DANIEL P. HAGGERTY,  
President San Francisco Labor Council  
WM. T. BONSOR,  
Vice-President Labor Council  
J. J. McTIERNAN,  
Treasurer San Francisco Labor Council  
B. B. ROSENTHAL,  
President Upholsterers' Union, Local 28  
M. S. MAXWELL,  
Business Agent Butcher Workers  
F. M. SANFORD,  
Secretary State Fed. of Butcher Workers  
M. E. DECKER,  
Secretary-Treasurer Milk Wagon Drivers  
JAMES W. MULLEN,  
Editor of "Labor Clarion"  
FRANK C. MILLER,  
Secretary Iron Trades Council  
SARAH S. HAGAN,  
President Garment Workers' Union  
THEODORE JOHNSON,  
Legal Adviser S. F. Labor Council  
WM. P. McCABE,  
Superintendent Labor Temple

DANIEL C. MURPHY,  
President California State Federation of Labor  
DENNIS FOLEY,  
Business Agent Stationary Firemen, Local 86  
R. W. BURTON,  
President Iron Trades Council  
F. J. McGOVERN,  
Business Agent Milk Wagon Drivers' Union  
E. A. LEVY,  
Secretary Retail Shoe Clerks  
S. T. DIXON,  
Business Agent Chauffeurs' Union  
JAS. J. KENNY,  
Secretary Steamfitters  
JAMES E. WILSON,  
Business Agent Brotherhood of Teamsters  
M. J. McGuIRE,  
Business Agent Boilermakers & Iron Shipbuilders  
A. J. ROGERS,  
Secretary Beer Bottlers' Union  
L. J. MARTIN,  
Business Agent Bakery & Confectionery Workers

12 YEARS EXPERIENCE ON THE SUPERIOR BENCH

Board of Directors.
James C. Dewey
George W. Lerond
Mike Fogel
George Price
Bela Spiller
Alex Djeau
W. A. Belard

# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION  
Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Board Meeting Held August 13, 1918.

President Weber presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

New members: E. Weiler, violin.

Transfers deposited: Leona Gartin, violin, 104, Salt Lake City; Joe McGowan, drums, 241, Butte, Mont.; Herbert Walker, piano, 368, Reno; Edw. C. Hopkins, organ, piano, 692, Riverside, Cal.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer King has gone to the springs for a vacation and during his absence the affairs of his office are being looked after by Secretary Greenbaum.

New Fillmore Orchestra.

The New Fillmore Theatre has fallen into line with "human music" and has engaged an orchestra under the direction of Leon Strashun. The orchestra opened on August 4th and judging from the comments heard has made a most excellent impression. This is the second house under the management of Messrs. Greenfield, Kahn and Lewis to install an orchestra, the first being at the New Mission. The management has left nothing undone to make the members of both orchestras as comfortable as possible and has installed everything that can make for their convenience.

Labor Day.

The last union meeting decided that all members not employed on Labor Day must turn out and march in the Musicians' Division or be subject to a fine of \$2.50. The musicians will head the Theatrical Federation, which has been assigned the second division in the line. Details as to time and place of reporting will be published in the "Labor Clarion" in ample time. Members who have contracted to furnish bands for the parade will report same to this office immediately as it is most important that we know who is engaged on that day.

Price List Meeting.

In accordance with the action taken by the last union meeting, the board of directors will hold an open meeting on Friday, August 23rd, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of considering and adopting proposed price list changes. The last union meeting adopted a measure which provides that during the duration of the war, prices may be changed by the board of directors upon the request of 10 per cent of the membership, such changes to become effective 30 days after adoption. The board has fixed the time of the meeting for the morning that all members may have an opportunity to attend and it is the desire of the board that as many members as possible be present. Don't forget the time, Friday, August 23d, at 10:30 A. M.

67th Off For France.

On Friday last, the 67th Regiment, C. A. C., left here on its way to the front. The band led by Harry Payson is composed mostly of members of Local 6 and a number of the members were on hand to see them off and bid them God speed. It is needless to say that the good wishes of all the members are with the boys and we all hope that they will soon return to us, safe and sound.

Union Meeting Endorses Candidates.

The last union meeting unanimously endorsed the candidacy of our active members August L. Fourtner for Justice of the Peace; Joseph J. Matheson for Assemblyman 27th District; Jas. J. Jerome (Van Hovenburg), for Judge of Alameda County; Chas. L. Porep for Constable of Alameda, and of honorary member James Rolph, Jr., for Governor. While it is a new departure for our organization to take sides politically, it was the general feeling of our members that we should reward our friends and aid them with our support. In connection with the above, our members are also asked not to forget Henry Vogt, a candidate for Assessor of Alameda County, who, while not a member of this organization, has been a staunch and consistent supporter of the musician at all times. He has for some time been the manager of the Oakland Lakeside Band and has always gone to the front for more employment opportunities for our members.

The office is in receipt of a communication from the Santa Clara County Building Trades Council calling attention to the very bad records of A. H. Breed and Jos. A. Rominger, who are candidates for Lieutenant-Governor. Both these men have bad labor records in the State Legislature and members should bear in mind when voting, C. C. Young and Warren Shannon, who also seek this office, are more than fair to labor and should not be forgotten.

Members at Catalina Island.

This office is in receipt of a number of programs, papers and postals from our members who are playing with the Catalina Island Band. Geo. Pacheco, Ed. Merritt and Otis Harrell are covering themselves with glory and in attention, having the time of their young (?) lives. At any rate, they are not working too hard, do a lot of fishing and swimming, have a fine conductor, and are treated well, so it does not seem that there is anything more to be desired.

In Re Governor Stephens.

When going to the polls on election day members will do well to bear in mind the fact that Governor Stephens, who is a candidate for re-election, is conducting his campaign with the active assistance of non-union music. The Governor has been using the Home Guard Band which is on the unfair list of this organization, and his managers have paid no heed to the protests of this organization. The Governor's organization has the active support in this policy of Senator Wm. S. Scott, who has long and loudly posed as a great friend of labor and particularly of the Musicians' Union. Senator Scott is also a candidate for re-election to public office. Actions always speak louder than words, and we trust and hope that our members will bear these facts in mind and will support men who support us.

Changes of Address.

Members will please take note of the following changes of address:

Amsterdam, Max, Tel. Market 3447.

Andre, Joe, King George Hotel. Tel. Sutter 5050.

Augenstein, Albert C., 3164 High st., Oakland. Tel. Fruitvale 522W.

Bailey, Chas. O., Landseer Apts., Bush and Mason sts. Tel. Douglas 3853.

W. A. Weber	President
Arthur Morey	Vice-President
J. J. Atkins	Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum	Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King	Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours, 12 to 3 p. m.	Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less	Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 25.	
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.	
George E. Williams	Oakland Branch.
L. N. Ritzau	Secretary
Office Hours, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m.	Business Representative
Phone Oakland 2547.	

THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 119 MEMBERS	
JACK ADAMS	W. E. MIRE
MAX B. AMSTERDAM, JR.	ALFRED MOSCONI
A. ANDERSON, JR.	E. MOULTHROP
H. F. ANDERSON	RALPH MURRAY
F. P. ANTHES	E. MUSSO
L. ARMBUSTER	ED. NEWMARK
C. E. ARRIOLA	GEORGE A. NELSON
PAUL ASCH	E. A. OLMSSTEAD
EARL BARKER	VIGO OLSEN
W. A. BECKER	J. L. PAQUET
D. H. BROOKS	H. C. PAYSON
PERCY A. BROWN	JOHN PELGEN
A. BRUCKMAN	IRVING PERKINS
A. J. BUCKNER	L. PERKINS
ALEX. BURNS	J. PERLUSS
A. W. CARLSON	W. PERSON
ANDREW CEREGHINO	MANUEL PINNELLA
C. W. CHURCH	HARRY POOLEY
G. C. COLONEUS	OSWALD PRITCHARD
F. L. COOPER	C. RATTI
HAROLD DAVIS	CHAS. REIGER
J. DE LORENZO	H. V. RENO
CHARLES D. DOWSKI	H. C. REUTER
GEORGE ECKHARDT, JR.	A. F. RIESE
L. L. EDGAR	HERBERT RILEY
RALPH ELIASER	O. F. ROMINGER
GEO. ELKINS	J. L. RUDDICK
THOS. EWALD	E. RUSSELL
VERNON FERRY	ENSIGN F. L. RUSSELL
MAX FIRESTONE	M. SALVATORE
FRANK FRAGALE	S. SAVANT
GEORGE L. FREDERICK	VINCENT SCHILLITTI
A. J. GIACOMINI	JOHN SCHILLITTI
E. GULDE	V. M. SCHOTT
WALLACE HAWORTH	F. P. SEARCH
GLEN HAYDON	J. H. SELTENRICH
R. J. HAYES	JEAN SHANIS
R. HEROLD	JEROME A. SIMON
THOS. W. HOLMAN	B. F. SMITH
F. J. HOUSELEY	GEORGE W. SOUTHALL
BYRON C. INDIG	L. E. SPADINA
A. G. IANNUZZIELLO	JESSIE L. STAFFORD
CLARENCE JOHANSEN	F. H. STEELE
WENTEL KOCH	CARL STEVENS
H. KOHLMOOS	ED. SULLIVAN
VICTOR C. KRESS	DICK THESSIN
W. H. LEE	O. J. TREVILLIAN
C. A. LENZEN	HELMAN WALTERS
J. LEVINGSTONE	F. W. WARNEKE
HERBERT LOHSE	JESSE WALTON
A. MANCINI	JOS. WEISS
NINO MARCELLI	PAUL WHITEMAN
JOE F. MARONEY	A. E. WIEBALK
MCCARTHY	H. A. WILLIAMS
J. P. McCARTHY	GEORGE B. WILD
CLAUD MEINERT	JOE K. WILSON
H. MELLETZ	R. L. VOSMER
M. L. MERKI	S. T. WOOLEY
SELIG MEYER	
ELMER MILBRATH	

Ballaseyus, F. A., 2521 College ave., Berkeley. Tel. Berkeley 5870W.

De Stefano, F., Ship Cafe, Venice.

Barron, F. L., Y. M. C. A.

Faulkner, A. L., 1075 Post st. Tel. Prospect 1667.

Frederick, F., 1407 9th ave., Oakland. Tel. Merritt 1868.

Glover, Fred V., Genl. Del., Stockton, Cal.

Jurgenson, I., 3d Band, C. A. C., Fort Scott.

Klein, Wm., 235 18th ave. Tel. Pacific 3177.

McHugh, Mrs. A., Dresden Apts., 955 Pine st. Tel. Franklin 3959.

Melanson, E., 68 Haight st.

Newman, Al., Hotel Ray, Oakland. Tel. Oakland 2224.

Reinhart, L. R., 910 Ventura ave., Berkeley, Cal.

Sympson, J. B., c/o Hercules Powder Co., Hercules, Cal.

Williams, Ben, c/o C. D. Stanton, Colusa, Cal.

Labor Day Parade.

Any member not as yet engaged for Labor Day Parade will please register his name in office as it is expected that all members will be engaged on that day.

**THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.**

Nearly 50,000 shipworkers employed in San Francisco and transbay construction plants are affected by a decision reached at a conference in Philadelphia between shipyard employers and employees and representatives of the United States Government by which it was agreed that, beginning September 1st, no more overtime shall be ordered on ship construction work except in emergencies, and then only at the direction of the district representative of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The conference resulted in these agreements:

No specific overtime shall be paid unless by the specific order of the district officer of the Emergency Fleet.

No continuous overtime shall be ordered except where there exists an actual shortage of labor and facilities and then only after labor representatives have been consulted.

No man shall do more actual work in seven days than sixty hours, which on an eight-hour day basis gives him seven full working days and half a day overtime.

No hospital or other fees shall be deducted from wages of workmen without their consent, except where state laws provide for such deductions.

**ELECT A. L.  
FOURTNER  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**

18 Years Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6

Delegate to California State Federation of Labor

Attorney for Musicians' Union

Every LABOR Vote for FOURTNER at the PRIMARY



**Re-Elect J. J. CROWLEY [Present Incumbent]**

STATE SENATOR 22d Senatorial District

Author of Bill creating State Hospital for the cure and treatment of tubercular patients.

Author of Bill creating State Hospital for the cure of inebriates and drug fiends.

In favor of San Francisco owning and controlling its own harbor. Endorsed by the Civic League of Improvement Clubs and Associations.

Daniel Murphy, President, and Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, say that Senator Crowley's record for Labor is excellent. Regular Republican County Committee Nominee.



Stanislaus River, Escalon

KRAMER, LAKE & CLEMO,

681 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen: Please send me more information concerning your Escalon irrigated land. I am interested in raising.....

Name.....

Address.....

**TRADES UNION LIBERTY LEAGUE.**

The "Los Angeles Citizen" of last week has the following news regarding the Trades Union Liberty League:

A. H. Hassel of Los Angeles, seventh vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, is in receipt of a communication from Secretary Jere L. Sullivan, stationed at headquarters in Cincinnati, announcing that the Executive Board has selected Hassel to act as State organizer of the California Trades Union Liberty League during the illness of J. P. McGinley, who is in a hospital at San Francisco.

The duties of the position will require Hassel to travel throughout the State, as Los Angeles is not the only place where the dear reformers are doing their utmost to throw out of employment all men connected with the brewing and wine industries.

A. B. Hassel is an earnest and energetic trade unionist and is well qualified to attend to the duties of his new position.

The union label facilitates organization by increasing the demands for the products of organized workers.

**DEFENSE LEAGUE PICNIC.**

The International Workers' Defense League holds its annual basket picnic at East Shore Park, Richmond, on Sunday, August 25th. Admission to the park is twenty-five cents. San Franciscans attending the picnic should take the Key Route Ferry, transfer to the Piedmont train and get off at San Pablo avenue, taking that street car to the park.

**BENEFIT FOR CAR VICTIMS.**

The entertainment for the benefit of the victims of the car wreck on the Visitacion Valley line, will be held tomorrow, Saturday evening, at the Exposition Auditorium. The program contains the best novelties and talent from the local show houses. Admission fifty cents, no reserved seats. Performance starts promptly at 8 o'clock.

**SUMMERFIELD & HAINES**

UNION-MADE  
CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents CARHARTT OVERALLS

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

**"Lundstrom"**  
HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE  
First in Quality First in Style

STORES —

1126 Market 2640 Mission  
605 Kearny 36 Third  
Factory, 1114 Mission



Trade Mark

**HOT WATER AT THE SCRATCH OF A MATCH**

GAS WATER HEATERS  
DO THE WORK

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

**Pacific Gas & Electric Co.**

San Francisco District  
445 SUTTER STREET  
Phone Sutter 140

**BUTTE MINERS' LITIGATION.**

In his annual report to the Third Biennial Convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, formerly the Western Federation of Miners' International President Moyer presents the following resume of the litigation between the international organization and the Butte local concerning certain property claimed to have been forfeited to the said organization according to its constitution.

Our International has been free from litigation during the past two years, with the exception of the case entitled The Butte Miners' Union vs. Chas. H. Moyer and the Western Federation of Miners. This case was pending on appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which finally held with the United States district judge. We then went to the United States Supreme Court on a writ asking that the case be reviewed, which was denied by that court, which disposed of the case as to the property interests in Butte, leaving the property in Lead, South Dakota, known as the Lead Miners' Union Opera House, which had been given as security for a loan of \$25,000 from the Butte Miners' Union No. 1, a corporation, in litigation in the United States District Court of South Dakota. This case was settled by stipulation the fore part of July of this year. The property was sold for \$25,000, the International receiving \$6,000 and the Butte Miners' Union, a corporation, the balance, after paying the receiver appointed by the court, taxes which had accumulated against the property, the attorney's fee for the receiver and the court costs.

The important issue in this case was the right of possession by the International of the property of local unions that withdrew or surrendered their charters, the International contending that the charter was a good and valid contract and that under its provisions the property of such unions become the property of the International, while a few men who were formerly members of the Butte Miners' Union No. 1 of the Western Federation of Miners, a Montana corporation, sought to withdraw from the Federation and take with them the property of the union on the grounds that the entering into a contract such as we claimed the charter to be was ultra vires of the powers of a corporation. And it was also set up in the answer that the forfeiture clause in our International charter, which provides that the property of local unions where the charter is forfeited shall revert to the International was not contained in the charter that was issued to the Butte Miners' Union No. 1. Regardless of the fact that in our opinion there was practically no evidence to sustain this claim, United States District Judge Bourquin held with the corporation, both as to the facts and the law and was sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals as to his ruling on the facts, but that court declared that it was unnecessary for them to inquire into his ruling as to the law. While this opinion only applies to a local union that was incorporated prior to accepting a charter from the International and would not hold as to unincorporated unions accepting a charter under our amended laws, or incorporating after the acceptance of a charter, yet we believe that the courts were in error in holding, as they did in this particular case, and that had the United States Supreme Court reviewed the case, as we urged them to do, the lower courts would have been reversed as to the facts that the forfeiture clause was in the Butte charter the same as it was in the charters of the other sixteen original locals that composed the Western Federation of Miners at the time of its organization. There is no question of doubt but that the charter having been destroyed or stolen during the riots of June, 1914, it could not be introduced as evidence and while we believe that the preponderance of oral evidence was in our favor, yet the court saw fit to hold otherwise.

**STATE BALLOT.**

The ballot for the general State election in November next threatens to approach an army blanket in size, states a dispatch from the Capitol City.

In addition to the names of the State officers, county officials and district nabobs, there will be twenty-five new State measures, consisting of eighteen legislative enactments, six initiative measures and one referendum.

The complete list of the measures to be submitted to the voters for approval or disapproval follows:

The tax limitation law (initiative and referendum), limiting county expenses to not more than 5 per cent in excess of the year before.

The Rominger bill, doing away with saloons and strong drink and limiting the sale of wine and beer; initiative.

Consolidation measure, authorizing counties of 200,000 population to consolidate city and county governments; legislative.

Eminent domain, authorizing State, county and city governments to acquire by eminent domain property in excess of that needed for use in an improvement; legislative.

Health insurance, establishing a health insurance system, applicable to persons; legislative.

Exempting cemeteries from taxation; legislative.

Reimbursing cities from revenue losses from taxation exemption for military purposes; legislative.

Exempting Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association holdings from taxation; legislative.

Authorizing Los Angeles county to reimburse out of succeeding years' revenues diminished funds of treasury; legislative.

Providing for absent voters casting their ballots; legislative.

Condemnation of right of way for public use; legislative.

Dividing first and second Appellate Court districts into two each, with three Justices each; legislative.

Amendment making changes in court enumerations; legislative.

Limiting liability of explosion company stockholders; legislative.

Creating a State budget board; legislative.

Workmen's compensation act; legislative.

Concerning deposits of public moneys; legislative.

Amendment making changes in manner of handling State University; legislative.

Single tax measure; initiative.

Anti-usury law; initiative.

Dental bill; initiative.

**OPERATORS BUY GUNS.**

The "Arizona Labor Journal" prints the itemized bill of \$9,166.79 for machine guns and ammunition which the Marlin Arms Corporation, of New Haven, Conn., shipped to the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company of Bisbee three months before last year's copper strikes started.

The outfit included five machine guns at \$700 each; two belt loading machines, at \$55 each, and 100,000 rounds of ammunition. The equipment was packed in 31 cases and weighed over four tons and was shipped by express at a cost of \$699.99.

The "Arizona Labor Journal" says this bill proves that the companies shipped the guns into the state "preparatory to instigating and carrying on a campaign of wholesale murder, intimidation and deportation."

In connection with the purchase of this armament it is recalled that officials of several copper companies have been indicted for participating in the deportation of nearly 1200 Bisbee workers.

**COAL OPERATORS PASS THE BUCK.**

The biggest joke of the season is that of the coal operators taking up the prohibition cause.

It spells insincerity and hypocrisy with a capital letter.

They played a dirty trick in addition to that, when they gave out a statement for publication asserting that Mr. Frank Farrington, the energetic and patriotic president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, endorsed their attitude and was with them in their insincere contention.

Like the crow of the fable, they are trying to parade in borrowed feathers.

Mr. Farrington denies that he was even consulted about this matter or that he has given it the slightest consideration.

The fact about the Coal Operators' Association is that they are trying to pass the buck for their own shortcomings and delinquencies to the mine workers, who have not been derelict.

Mr. Walter Nesbit tells the truth in an article printed on another page of this newspaper.

There never was the slightest excuse for any coal shortage. The miners have not only been idle during many days, but in the aggregate during many months, when they were willing and able to work, since the time of the beginning of the war.

What coal shortage there was may be attributed to the fact that the railroads failed to furnish the empty cars to dump the coal into at the mines and to carry the coal, and most of the mines were never properly equipped or modernized by the astute operators, many of whom have been notorious profiteers, who are now trying to duck and to evade their just responsibility.

If there is really danger of a coal famine in this country, as they assert, why don't they open more mines? There are thousands upon thousands of acres of untouched coal land in St. Clair County alone, the finest in the world, on which mines enough can be opened to relieve any coal famine which might threaten the St. Louis market, and then some.

The same is true of other sections of this and other states which are embraced within the limits of the coal belt.

Why don't the coal operators reform themselves first, instead of trying to reform the miners? \*\*\* booze has certainly not interfered with the operation of the mines in the Belleville district, though the saloons are easily accessible and wide open.

To assert that it has is a lie.

It is very doubtful whether the miners could have worked as effectually and produced the results they did on an exclusive water ration.

There is no question in our mind that they have been benefited physically and in every other way by the moderate use of beer and other stimulants after coming home tired and exhausted, and when their day's work was over.

The statement of Secretary Nesbit of the Illinois miners, referred to above, will be found in an advertisement elsewhere in this issue. Do not fail to read it.

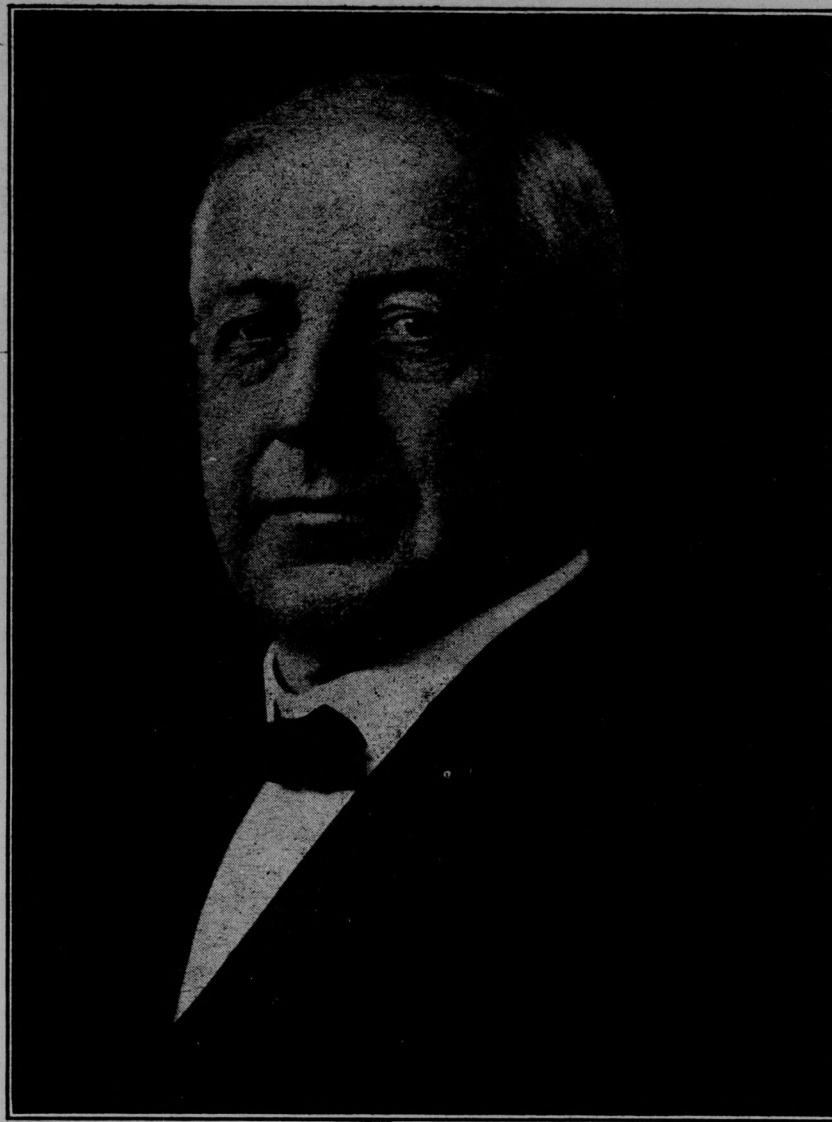
**INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.**

This war is to be won by not one man or one thousand men or one million men, or one million people. It is to be won by the united efforts of the individuals of many nations.

Every American citizen has an individual duty to perform, an individual share of the responsibility. The more powerful and effective the American forces are the shorter will be the war, and the shorter the war the fewer lives lost, the greater the number of American soldiers who will return home victorious.

Every American who economizes in consumption of material, who increases production, who saves and lends savings to the Government, does something to help win the war.

# CALIFORNIA'S WAR GOVERNOR



## WM. D. STEPHENS

**"Keep him on the job"**

*M. J. McGuire, business agent of Boilermakers & Iron Shipbuilders' Union No. 6, in a letter to State Labor Commissioner John McLaughlin, says:*

Mr. McLaughlin: To the Trades Unionists of San Francisco:

"I am compelled to leave the city and will not return until after the primary election. I take this means of informing my friends to the best of my belief, Governor Stephens should be returned as Governor of our glorious State." ---M. J. McGuire.

**Allied Printing Trades Council**

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

*Linotype Machines.	
+Intertype Machines.	
+Linotype and Intertype.	
+Monotype Machines.	
+Simplex Machines.	
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	268 Market
(78) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....	112 Hyde
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	118 Church
(89) *Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....	3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....	238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.....	818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(84) Liberty Press.....	28 Fremont
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. C.....	3390 Eighteenth
(28) *Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	363 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....	1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H.....	5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....	565 Commercial
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(88) *Polyglot Printing Co.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(143) +Progress Printing Co.....	516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.....	513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....	461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....	16 Larkin
(145) tS. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(58) Severance-Roche Co.....	1733 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	138 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....	88 First
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....	942 Market
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(26) West End Press.....	2436 California
(43) Western Printing Co.....	82 Second
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	350 Sansome
(76) Woobers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon

**BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.**

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley.....	343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....	442 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(181) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.....	675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.

**CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.**

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....	580 Howard
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**PRESSWORK.**

(134) Independent Press Room.....	348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....	330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....	509 Sansome

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

(83) Samuel Printing Co.....	16 Larkin
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**BADGES AND BUTTONS.**

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....	766 Mission
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**TICKET PRINTERS.**

(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
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**PHOTO ENGRAVERS.**

(197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....	259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....	573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563 Clay
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....	311 Battery
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....	76 Second

**STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER.**

(212) Hoffschneider Bros.....	140 Second
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**GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.**

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....	766 Mission
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**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....	509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission

**MAILERS.**

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880 Mission
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**NEWSPAPERS.**

(11) *Call and Post, The..New Mtgmy, and Jessie	
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Height
(139) Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340 Sansome
(121) *California Democrat, Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....	59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....	340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce, Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21) Labor Clarion.....	Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....	643 Stevenson
(39) *Mission Enterprise.....	3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor.....	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....	643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....	1122-1124 Mission
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish.....	30 Sharon

**We Don't Patronize List.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.

Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.

Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.

Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.

Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.

National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.

Pacific Box Factory.

Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.

Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.

Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market

Schmidt Lithograph Co.

St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.

United Cigar Stores.

White Lunch Cafeteria.

H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and

Clement street, grocer.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS**

The following communication is addressed to the membership by the Labor Day Committee:

"San Francisco Typographical Union, at its July meeting, by unanimous vote, decided to participate in the Labor Day parade, to be held on Monday, September 2nd. At the same meeting the president was authorized to appoint a committee of ten to arrange the necessary details. This committee has held several meetings since then and from information received from different chapels feels confident that the membership will turn out in such large numbers as to reflect credit on our organization.

"Our country being engaged in the great war, it is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to show that labor is solidly behind the Government and in order to bring this fact to the attention of the entire world, Labor Day this year is to be celebrated in every city throughout the United States in a manner never before attempted. In all larger cities there are to be parades, and in most of them the typographical unions are to take part. It is to be hoped that San Francisco's celebration will eclipse any previous effort.

"Owing to the hours of employment of many of our membership the union for the past several years has refrained from participating in Labor Day parades, but patriotism this year decided us to do so. It is to be hoped that every member of No. 21 will be in line. American flags will be furnished all who march. There will be conveyances for lady members and for the older members of the organization."

No. 21 now has eighty-eight members on its Roll of Honor, sixty-six journeymen and twenty-two apprentices. Recent calls to the colors include C. V. Harley, Phillips & Van Orden chapel; John Frazer, Hicks-Judd; Harry Leneau, Gil-martin's; Lloyd M. Patterson, Monotype Co.; Arthur A. Stranton, Brunt Chapel; and Edward C. Sumpf, unattached.

Eddie Schmeider, who has been at the Camp Fremont training camp, left last week for the officers' training camp at Little Rock, Ark.

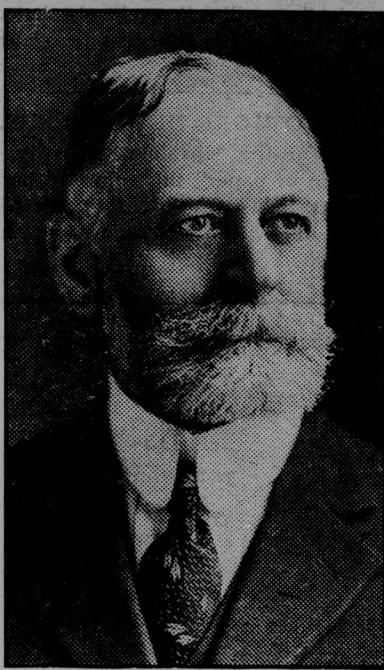
William T. Hearst, who is stationed at Base Hospital 30, somewhere in France, writes that he has met a number of men in the medical department who were drilled by Sergeant Bebergall at Fort Riley, Kas. He also says that these men speak in the highest terms of Bebergall as a drill sergeant.

Herbert Older, aged 61 years and 10 months, died at his home in Alameda on Monday, August 12, 1918, after a lingering illness, tuberculosis being the cause of death. His remains were incinerated at the California crematory the following day, after services which were private. Mr. Older came to California thirty-five years ago and had been employed as a proofreader on the "Bulletin" for many years. He was formerly well known in the Northwest, having been active in union affairs in Tacoma, Wash. Two married daughters survive. He was a brother of Fremont Older, San Francisco journalist.

Secretary Michelson desires to learn the address or whereabouts of J. R. Nevraumont.

The next meeting of the union promises to be of more than usual interest. The newspaper scale committee will report a new scale of prices and the committee on revision of laws will also submit several important changes in the election laws. Election of delegates to the California State Federation of Labor convention, to be held in San Diego, will also take place. The Labor Day parade committee will submit an interesting report covering the details of our participation in the parade.

# J. O. HAYES, Republican



## Why He Should Be Governor of California

J. O. Hayes, Republican, publisher of the San Jose "Mercury Herald," miner, farmer, fruit-grower and successful man of affairs, is my choice for Governor.

He is my choice within the narrow confines of the ballot designation of "Republican"—but he is my choice as well because of the broader Republicanism that I see reflected in the character and personality of Mr. Hayes.

J. O. Hayes is a man of the keenest sense of personal honor, scrupulous to a point in social and business relations, clean of mind and clean of life, a man who moves at once with and ahead of his day, a student of economic and civic life who can apply the spirit of laws as well as the letter to our complex modern codes.

The man who aspires to the highest place in the gift of our great State must embody within himself the qualifications of statesmanship.

This is the word that to my mind—and I have thought the term properly fitted him long before he became a candidate for Governor—best characterizes J. O. Hayes.

It has been remarked often in my hearing by people who have seen a photograph of Mr. Hayes but who never have met him, that he "looks the part." He looks the part of Governor because he looks statesmanlike. This is not fulsome. It is a stable, incontrovertible fact.

To those of us who have had the pleasure of personal acquaintanceship with and friendship for Mr. Hayes these qualities that reflect in his portraiture are definitely known to be integral part and parcel of his character. He looks the part—and he is the part.

His trend of mind is political, in the highest sense of that term. His mind is political in that it by native inclination and zestful application has made a deep study—a practical and not an idealistic study of the problems of our governmental life today.

This general interest and zealousness for administrative affairs he has refined down to the point of application. When he says there are too many commissions in California, when he says that our overhead expense of State government is grossly disproportionate to the service rendered, he is equipped by facts to prove his assertion. When he declares that he will correct those defects of State government he speaks as a business man who has had a large and successful career in important financial enterprises.

He has built one of the most successful newspapers of interior California; he is the head of mining interests of large scope. A part of his mining interests are in northern California.

As one of the directors of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association he shares in the achievements of that organization in marketing nearly \$8,000,000 worth of prunes and dried apricots for the co-operative membership last year.

He knows the problems of the farmer—he has been called the "farmers' friend candidate for Governor"—the problems of the fruit-grower, the miner, the irrigationist. I do not believe there is a candidate today in the campaign for Governor who can to any degree approach these subjects with the understanding with which Mr. Hayes can.

In repose Mr. Hayes is almost mild. In action he is dynamic; a forceful, vigorous-minded man to whose mental equipment is attached a robust, stalwart physique. In conversation, in debate, or on the rostrum as an orator, it is my conviction there are few men today

who can compare with him or who would reflect greater honor upon the State of California. He is the type of man big mentally and physically needed to add distinction and personality and sound and practical business judgment to the executive chair of our State government.

In politics he has always been a consistent Republican. He scorned to go outside of his party in seeking a nomination. He will stand or fall at the primary election in the party by the judgment rendered for or against him by his fellow Republicans.

I have watched carefully the campaign conduct of other candidates for Governor. It is not my purpose to discuss other candidates—my purpose is solely to present Mr. J. O. Hayes as I see him. But it has seemed to me that in the very conduct of his campaign, where the temptations are frequent for the candidate to take advantage of prejudices or movements to gain for himself a brief flash of publicity, Mr. Hayes has conducted himself in the same conservative, sound, forward-looking manner that he has ever conducted his personal and business affairs. The character of the man reflects in the character of his campaign. He does not seek the spotlight; he does not play to prejudice or passion; he has for three months been telling the California public the constructive principles upon which he comes before them for their suffrage.

He is earnest in his desire to serve the State and he is actuated by a firm conviction that he can be of service to the State. It is my conviction that he would conduct the affairs of the State as successfully, as soundly and as progressively as he has conducted his many private business enterprises. If the Republicans of California at the coming primary election desire this type of stalwart Republican, this example of successful business experience, this mind, trained in the study of political economy, then Mr. Hayes must be their choice.

If the farmer, the irrigationist, the miner, the fruit-grower, the business man of whatever business, the workingman who desires a fair and just employer, desire this type of man, then Mr. Hayes must be their choice.

In conclusion, I would like to recite briefly the outstanding features of Mr. Hayes' platform. These declarations Mr. Hayes is discussing in detail on his speech-making tour.

This, in brief, is Mr. Hayes' platform:

Full support by our State in every possible way to the National Government in carrying the war to a successful conclusion.

No return must be made to old conditions in State administration. The advances made during the past eight years should be preserved and perfected while the defects are corrected or eliminated.

The expense of State government should be materially reduced by the elimination of useless commissions, and commissions and officers duplicating work. The best business experience and methods should be employed to coordinate the various State activities.

While our laborers in every field are the best fed and most comfortably quartered in the world, their condition must continue to improve; but the men of property and those who employ labor must be treated with fairness and justice, so that the proper balance in our industrial life may be maintained.

Additional State aid should be given in solving the problems of food production and distribution. The soil should be made to produce more abundant and more uniform crops of grains, vegetables, fruits and food animals, and the system of distributing these products should be proved so that the producer will be assured a profitable return for his land and labor and the consumer be able to obtain the necessities of life at a minimum of expense.

Where women take the place of men who have answered the call to war, and perform equal service, they should be paid equal compensation.

Mr. Hayes favors a system of invalid and old age insurance, no expense to the State to incur on this account, however, until the end of the present war.

He is interested in humanitarian movements designed to raise the standard of human life by improving living conditions and thus lessening the waste and suffering that result from crime, insanity and imbecility.

Mr. Hayes settled in California upwards of thirty years ago at Edenvale, near San Jose, where the family home has since been. He is married and has five children. His eldest boy, Lieutenant E. L. Hayes, is a graduate of the officers' training camp at the Presidio of San Francisco and is now in service.

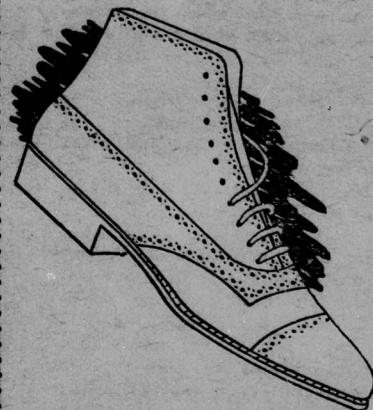
Mrs. Hayes, from her earnest devotion to the work of the Mothers' Club of San Jose, has been called the "Mother of Mothers' Clubs" of San Jose.

With every confidence that my fellow-citizens of the Republican party can make no better choice at the primary for Governor than J. O. Hayes—and no better choice at the final election than J. O. Hayes—I respectfully submit this article to your attention.

H. G. COYKENDALL,  
General Manager California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association.

## PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

# WE CLOSE AT 9 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY NIGHTS



We have signed an AGREEMENT with Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, Local No. 410, to Close our Store on Saturday Nights at 9 P. M. instead of 10 P. M., in order to give our clerks shorter hours.

*It is Up to You Union Men to help the Union Clerks and Buy Before 9 O'Clock on Saturday Night.*

We  
Do  
Expert  
Repairing

B. KATSCHINSKI  
**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1881  
The Greatest Shoe House in the West  
825 MARKET ST OPPOSITE STOCKTON 825

WE GIVE  
**2%**  
GREEN  
TRADING  
STAMPS

### CANNERY WORKERS SETTLE.

Settlement of the cannery workers' strike in the Emeryville plant of Griffin & Skelly was effected last week on a basis that will return a minimum of 20 cents an hour to 85 per cent of the women employees engaged on piece work. The decision was made by Federal Food Commissioner Ralph P. Merritt, who sat as mediator with Captain Charles T. Connell, United States Commissioner of Conciliation.

Merritt also announced that the official wage scale for male cannery workers was upheld in all its phases.

Under the terms of the findings, which were accepted by both sides, complaints of employees regarding poor sanitation, underpay and over-weighting of boxes, will be adjusted.

Male employees doing adult work will receive the wage scale agreed upon by the Food Administration and the unions at the beginning of the canning season this year, which is 35 cents an hour and 42 cents an hour overtime.

The minimum wage scale for women set by the Industrial Welfare Commission was supported in all its provisions, with the addition that the payment shall be made beginning at the time the worker has been notified to appear for duty.

While the decision declared "there shall be no discrimination by employers against employees because of membership in the newly organized Factory, Mill and Warehouse Employees' Union," the mediators also inserted a clause binding the workers not to combine to obstruct production or to diminish the output of a plant engaged in government work.

H. J. Bard and W. A. Spooner of the Alameda County Central Labor Council represented the employees.

### CHAS. IFFLAND TO MEET BAKERS

Chas. Iffland, international secretary of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union, will be at the meeting of Bakers' Union, Local No. 24, tomorrow evening. He is visiting California for the purpose of concluding negotiations with the baking companies of Los Angeles. All members are requested to be present to meet Mr. Iffland on his first trip West.

### McNAB PLAN ENDORSED.

As an initial move toward the purchase of the United Railroads the public utilities committee of the supervisors will collaborate with City Attorney George Lull in the preparation of a charter amendment under the "pay-as-you-go," or McNab plan.

A resolution providing for preliminary steps was introduced by Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher at Monday's meeting of the board and referred to committee. In sponsoring the measure Gallagher explains that under the present condition of bonded indebtedness, and the inability of the municipality to sell bonds, ownership of any public utility cannot be acquired other than by the means proposed. The plan was originally proposed by Attorney Gavin McNab and has the endorsement of Mayor James Rolph. The resolution says:

Resolved, That the public utilities committee is requested to secure the preparation of a charter amendment by co-operation of the Board of Supervisors and the city attorney, which will have for its purpose permission for the city to take over a public utility on the so-called pay-as-you-go or amortization plan.

### COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS.

There will be no immediate strike of telegraph operators in San Francisco. G. E. Secour, president of the local union, has received a telegram from S. J. Konenkamp, national president, advising him that there was every prospect that they would obtain the reinstatement of all men discharged by the Western Union Telegraph Company for their participation in the organization of the labor union. Announcement has been made of a general increase of 10 per cent in wages to all employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The increase, retroactive from July 1st, applies to about 45,000 workers.

### TO SEND TWENTY-THREE DELEGATES.

Golden Gate Branch No. 214, of San Francisco, National Association of Letter Carriers, is to send twenty-three delegates to the Letter Carriers' State Convention to be held in San Jose, September 1st and 2nd.

### TO INSTITUTE FEDERAL LAND PLAN.

Professor Elwood Mead, who has been with the agricultural department of the University of California since his return from Australia, has accepted a position with the Federal Government at the solicitation of Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, to take charge of a new bureau to arrange a national colonization scheme for soldiers returning from the war. Prof. Mead's salary will be \$7,500. It is understood the land plan for the soldiers will follow closely that with which Mead was associated in recent legislation in California.

### NO MORE NEWSPAPERS.

Because of the "absolute necessity of curtailing the use of paper" the pulp and paper section of the war industries board at Washington has ruled that during the war no new newspaper shall be established.

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